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Barred Ply-bred stock; ham, South

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GREEN'S

Twenty-fourth Year.—No. 3.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1904.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

Editorial Health Notes.

Old Folks and Health—A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks us to tell what old people should do in order to retain good health. Our advice is that they become interested in some particular work. Nothing prolongs life more than interest in living and in some live pursuit which exercises not only the body but the mind. Gardening or the growing of small fruit is an attractive occupation for old people, calling them out into the fresh air and sunshine, giving them exercise all of which is just what old people need. If old people have no work of this kind that is possible, they should walk every day beginning with moderate distances, increasing the distance gradually as their strength increases. They will be surprised to find how far they can walk after repeated experiments. They should practice inhaling deep breaths, particularly when outdoors, and drinking an abundance of pure fresh drawn water, particularly in the morning the first thing on rising from bed, and at night just before retiring, with a glass or two at 10 o'clock a. m., and at 3 o'clock p. m. A nap after dinner is helpful to old people. Retire early at night and do not worry or fret about anything. Take life easy and yet not 50 easy as to avoid necessary exercise. Do not take more medicines than are absolutely necessary. Old Folks and Health-A subscriber to so easy as to avoid necessary.

Do not take more medicines than are ab-

Cancers-There has been much speculation as to the cause of cancers. In-telligent physicians have been foolish enough to think that tomato eating may be a cause, but the true cause may be traced to impure blood. Bad blood is the cause of many physical disorders. We would all be healthler if our veins were filled with pure blood. We can not have pure blood if we sleep in suffo-cating rooms and spend our waking tours in rooms poorly ventilated.

A doctor's first words were when called to see a child near death with dipththe-rla, "remove her to another room." The new room was free from taint and poor ventilation, thus the child revived at once without medicine. There are hun-dreds of thousands of sick people who can be cured with fresh air and without But we must use discretion,

spoke of the necessity of keeping the would you believe it, that baby gained feet warm and dry as a remedy for and 239 pounds in one week. 'Twas the ele-preventative of throat trouble. The phant's baby." feet are important members of the body and are often neglected. The largest Pores of the body are on the soles of the feet, therefore the feet should be washed It would be suicide for many people to sit long with damp or wet feet. If the shoes are at all wet it is best to remove them and put on dry shoes and stockings.

It begins to look as though the na-tional house of representatives will soon consist of one speaker and a roll call.

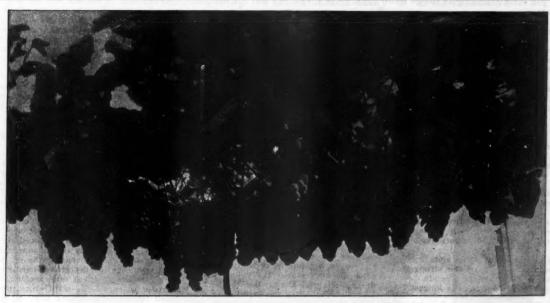
occurring annually are caused by pneumonia. How important that we should occurring annually are caused by pneumonia. How important that we should know how to protect ourselves against this terrible disease. One half of all who are attacked with it perish. To avoid pneumonia we should accustom ourselves to the climate in which we live. If we are continually confined to heated rooms when we occasionally expose ourselves to northern winters we are liable to be chilled and to expose ourselves to pneumonia. But if we walk daily considerably out in the fresh air, thus accustoming ourselves to various thus accustoming ourselves to various kinds of weather, and if we sleep in

Pneumonia-Nearly half of the deaths a pair of healthy lungs might inhale millions of tubercle bacilli daily with impunity. Like every other organ in the body, the lungs become vigorous with use, disuse means decay, therefore to develop the lungs they must be exercised by deep breathing. Even five minutes of lung exercise daily will work wonders. -Omega.

> Against Weakness.—There is such an inherent love for wholeness, such a long-ing for perfection, in man, that we in-stinctively shrink from and have a prejudice against deficiency, incompleteness or half-development, says Success. We

Blood Circulation.

The secret of health, as every intelligent physician knows, is free and full circulation of the blood and this circulation is dependent absolutely on thorough oxygenation. In many cases where erroneous habits of living have been so the congruent that congestion has been so erroneous nabts or living have been so long continued that congestion has become chronic in one shape or another—obesity, gout, rheumatism, constipation or tuberculosis having camped in the system and crippled it—the patient is not apt to be in a condition to readily assimilate a sufficient quantity of oxygen direct from the atmosphere. The breathdirect from the atmosphere. The breathing apparatus must first be properly de-



A MARVELOUS GRAPE VINE.

The above is from a photograph of a vine of the Niagara grape grown by H. M. Mayer of Pa., a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. He practices the two arm Kniffin system of pruning, training on the three wired canopy trellis 4½ feet high. He gives careful summer pruning, putting on the clusters paper bags. The vine shown above bore in one season 32 bunches weighing 28 pounds, one bunch weighing 26 ounces, an average of 14 ounces per bunch. In the fall of 1903 this vine had 41 bunches weighing 32 pounds. This shows what can be done with one grape vine under similar treatment.

rooms cooled by having the window slightly raised, we become somewhat hardened. Deep breathing is essential to the development of the lungs and the avoidance of all kinds of lung troubles. Drinking an abundance of water carries off many poisons of the system and thus helps us to avoid preumonia. thus helps us to avoid pneumonia.

in admitting fresh air to our rooms, par-ticularly when we are sick. I have the habit of sleeping with my bedroom win-dow raised more or less every night other day," said the physician: "The, dow raised more or less every night other day," said the physician, "a circus throughout the summer, fall and winter. came to town, and a baby was taken sick. I was called upon to prescribe for Throat Trouble—A lecturer on health it, and I suggested elephant's milk. Now,

> Importance of Deep Breathing.—Call attention to the great importance of deep breathing, that is of inflating the lungs to their fullest capacity. Shallow breathing is the rule, deep breathing the exception, that is why consumption finds such a fertile field in a large proportion of people. In the majority of cases, con-sumption commences just below the clavicle (or collar bone), for here is the portion of the lungs that is least used in ordinary breathing. The individual with

A great German physician used to say A great German physician used to say that there is something in man which is never sick, never out of harmony, never abnormal and never dies. We have a conviction that, as we were made in the image of our Creator, absolute perfection is possible to us, and that any departure from this is a weakness, a sin, or perhaps a crime. There is nothing else so inspiring as the contemplation of so inspiring as the contemplation of absolute perfection.

Strength and vigor give confidence. They are proofs of ability to achieve, to accomplish, to do things. We admire evidence of reserve power, which makes one equal to any emergency. We are so made up that we cannot help respecting force, power, energy, con wholesomeness and symmetry. force. completeness,

we admire people who do great things "You've got a cinch," remarked the easily, while we have but a poor opinion yardstick to the sewing machine. "Nothing with a great outley of the same ing to do but sew seams." thing with a great outlay of strength

are so constituted that we may pity weloped, so that the patient shall be able weakness, we can never admire it.

Health is the everlasting fact, the truth of being which is implanted in our ideal the normal power of deep breathing. A great German physician used to say a more important than any mere must be supply of air to the system, until at last he recovers the normal power of deep breathing. With the building up of the lungs through proper breathing there is a metabolism of all the tissues and organs, so that the patient shall be able to gradually increase the supply of air to the system, until at last he recovers the normal power of deep breathing.

With the building up of the lungs through proper breathing there is a metabolism of all the tissues and organs, so that the patient shall be able to gradually increase the supply of air to the system, until at last he recovers the normal power of deep breathing. so that for most men, breathing exercises are more important than any mere muscular exercise. Not only the lungs, but all the internal organs are brought into play by correct breathing. It develops the heart, stomach, liver and kidneys directly and indirectly, and nourishes all these organs as they should be nourished by more blood and better blood in constant and regular circulation. Breathing, therefore, is a sovereign remedy for our national disease of nervous depletion. It might well replace the countless tonics, stimulants and anodynes now so commonly resorted to, where results are nothing less than tragic in thousands of cases.—Maurice Manning, M. D., in Vim.

ing to do but sew seams."
"Seems so," replied the machine, la-conically.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Then and Now.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. Dickerman.

Deep in Arcadian grove, the wood-nymphs used to rove.

What time the rural gods had dancing;
Pan's sweet-toned reeds are still, although his purling rill
So charms the sense with strains en-trancing.

Dead are the heroes bold, who fought in days of old,
For honor, vengeance, loot and glory;
Though muses may be mute, the wind's ccatatic flute
By moonlight seronades fair Flora.

Behold the shining dew, all sparkling to our view,

The tears Aurora weeps when crying; For Ethiop Memnon, slain upon the Trojan plain, Bright pearls upon the greensward lying!

Sweet Echo still 's heard, like some clusive bird, her voice from cliff and crag resounding; And yet young hearts, with love's most cruel darts, The roguish Cupid Keeps on wounding.

Like birds upon the wing, then could poets soar and sing Anacreontic verse delightfui; Now poets write for cash and earn their daily hash Composing poems good or frightful.

Dont's for Busy Farmer's Wives.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. William Miller.

Don't forget to take time to rest and "fix up" a bit each day. By so doing you will reap far more enjoyment than to drudge all day.

Don't forget to read something good and helpful each day. Reject the foolish, light reading, Burn it as it comes in your house, especially if there are dear children there. If they form the habit—while young—of reading such, it will grow on them, and destroy the taste for good reading and poison both mind and morals.

Don't forget to save yourself all the eps you can by thinking as you go from oom to room.

Don't think that, however tired, each task must be done. Do those the most needed. A well kept house is fine and enjoyable. But a well preserved body is worth far more, in a home.

Don't think you must iron every gar-ment in the wash; many may be left. If clean, it is enough. We have seen ladies iron old, worn, half-clean garments. Be iron old, worn, half-c sure to air them well.

Don't forget that we have things better than our mothers'. So bany labor saving methods. Think of the reservoir on our cook stoves; how much time and wood it saves. Our mothers often had to wait for warm water, because forgotten before sitting down to meals.

Don't forget to heed these things. The writer has been "through the mill" and knows the folly of overworking.

"Nature, impartial in her ends When she made man the strongest. In justice then to make amends, Made woman's tongue the longest."

An Essay on Hens.—A boy who was required to write an essay on hens produced the following: "Hens is curious animals; they don't have no nose nor no teeth nor no ears. They swallow their wittles whole and chew it up in their crops inside of 'em. The outside of hens is generally put into pillers and into feather dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled with marbles and shirt buttons and sich. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they'll dig up more tomato piants than anything that ain't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plum pudddings. Hens have got wings and fly when they get frightened: I cut off a hen's head with a hatchet and it frightened her to death."

James Reber, N. Y., ordered one setting of single comb Brown Leghorn eggs from Green's Nursery company last spring and hatched 7 pullets and 3 roosters, the finest birds that he ever raised from the 13 eggs. He also reports that his receipts during the year just past from 105 single comb Brown Leghorn hens was \$180.14 for eggs sold and that the cost for feed was \$84.18, leaving him a net profit of \$95.96. As these eggs were sold at the regular market price, shows what one can accomplish with a few hens.

Lousy Stock.—You cannot make lousy poultry or other lousy animals vigorous and healthy any more than you can make a tree vigorous that is infested with scale or plant lice. The first thing to do is to get rid of the lice.



It is said that the agricultural products of the South will this year yield at least \$1,500,000,000 to Southern farmers, against \$860,000,000 in 1880 and \$1,270,000,000 in 1900. The value of the products of Southern factories and nines will be \$1,750,000,000, against \$450,000,000 in 1880, and \$1,500,000,000 in 1900, showing a total of \$3,250,000,000 for the year, a difference of nearly \$500,000,000 as compared with the total value of the South's products only three years ago. only three years ago

Don't Feed Too Much.—A mistake frequently made by those who are trying to be good to their hens is feeding too generously. When you go into a henhouse and find scraps of meat on one hand, a trough of dirty milk on another, and the leavings of several graph feeds. and the leavings of several grain feeds on the floor, you may be sure those fowls are overfed. This is much worse than the opposite condition. It is fully as bad the opposite condition. It is fully as bad for the birds, and involves a waste of feed. We said it is as bad for the birds—it is worse. A chicken kept always a little hungry will more readily respond to correct feeding, than will one whose appetite has failed as a result of continued gorging.

Whichever one of the numerous systems of feeding you follow, be careful to keep a little below the line of full "satisfaction."—Maritime Farmer.

Difference in Solis.—Light and heavy solis are accepted as terms applying to sandy-clay locations, says Baltimore "Sun." A sandy soll is considered light, but in reality it is heavier than a clay soil, so far as weight of soil is concerned; but a light soil is one that is easy to work, hence the application to sandy soils. Clay solls may be sticky when wet, or bake hard when dry, requiring much labor before the soil can be gotten in proper condition for crops, but a sandy soil is always mellow, seldom clogs and can be worked at any time during the season. Difference in Soils.-Light and heavy

during the season.

A Successful Frog Industry.—Nathaniel Wetzel, formerly of Kilbourn, Wis., says an Exchange, has been remarkably successful in several large business enterprises of an agricultural nature. He acquired the title of "melon king," by making Rock Ford, Col., famous for its cantaloupes. He has now just won the title of "frog king" by doing \$40,000 worth of business in bulifrogs at Beaumont, Texas, during the past year. These frogs came from both Louisiana and Texas and Mr. Wetzel is about to establish near New Orleans the largest frog ranche in the world, where thirty expert catchers will be constantly employed.

Success in the dairy business does not come by chance or luck. A man does not "happen" to have good cows. He did not become possessed of them by chance or because he is lucky, but because he understands the value of good dairy blood and knows how to rear the helfer calves. The successful man does not have planty of green, succulent feed not have plenty of green, succulent feed for his cows by reason of luck; he pro-vides such things because experience has taught him that it pays.

The food fed hens during winter should be a mixture of grains best cal-culated to invigorate and provide for an should be a mixture of grains best calculated to invigorate and provide for an egg yield, principally oats, wheat and corn. The bulk of winter grain food should be oats and wheat. If hulled oats can be provided, they are much better than the oats with the husks on them. If a liberal supply of wheat, oats and corn is furnished, not more than one fourth of the whole ration being corn, and fed to the hens among the litter, it will provide a good egg ration so far as the grain supply is concerned. If they are not properly housed, more corn or heating grain of some kind must be provided to make up for the lack of comfort and shelter that the good, well-built, substantial house will provide. Where the hens are properly housed, they do not have to draw so largely upon the heating foods in the system to keep them warm, and more of their food can go toward the making of eggs.—Maine Farmer.

(Grain alone, however, is not a complete the system of the last of the system of the last of the system of the syst

recommendation that the birds should be destroyed was referred to a committee for a more mature consideration. The charge against the species is that they destroy great numbers of game birds. On the other hand, they destroy also great numbers of noxious creatures; and the opinon of economic ornithologists is, on the whole, favorable to hawk and owl. Notwithstanding this, we have in different states conflicting laws on the subject, some making the killing of hawks and owls a misdemeanor, and others giving a bounty for their destrucothers giving a bounty for their destruc-tion.—"Forest and Stream."

The crop bulletin of the Kansas Board of Agriculture for the present year shows the agricultural and live stock products valued at \$223,984,508.

Do we value trees as we should? Do we consider how valuable trees are for their fruit, their shade and their wood? I am almost a tree worshiper. My home is known as The Maples, as the house is surrounded by large massive maples which I have grown to love. My father's surrounded by large massive maples which I have grown to love. My father's home is just across the road. Grandfather, during his lifetime, set out apple trees all along the roadside between the sidewalk and the highway. Father has foliowed his example and on our side of the road, thus there are two rows of pretty trees which supply both shade and fruit. Thus writes Cora June Sheppard, of New Jersey, a lady who has sent Green's Fruit Grower photographs representing fruit scenes, attractive views of orchards, etc. One of these photographs represents the Mimosa tree, which she says is an oriental tree growing in the yard of ex-Postmaster Miner, of Bridgetown, N. J. The peculiar feature of this tree is that it goes to sleep every night. As soon as the sun sets the leaves fold tightly together. It is sald to be the only tree of its kind in New Jersey. Professor H. E. Van Deman says the Mimosa is not hardy north of Philadelphia. It is a handsome and peculiar tree usually grown south of Washington. which I have grown to love. My father's home is just across the road. Grandphia. It phia. It is a handsome and peculiar tree usually grown south of Washington, a handsome D. C.

I am a subscriber to Green's Fruit rower and would not know how to do thout it in my orchard work.—W. V. Gro McGalliard.

Great Yields of Hay.—With hay figured at \$8.50 per ton, you can make \$20 a year per acre, at \$18.00 per ton you can make \$80.00, an average of over \$50.00 an acre per year, and grass is a very sure crop. I sow redtop and timothy in equal parts, '14 quarts each kind of seed to the acre. They grow well together and produce a ton and a half more hay to the acre when thus sown. My circular tells about it. My first experience on sixteen acres in two crops produced over the acre when thus sown. My circular tells about it. My first experience on sixteen acres in two crops produced over 100 tons, over six tons to the acre. On one flat section of seven-eighths of an acre covered with clay gravel hard-pan, no vegetation on it, at one seeding, in fourteen years, twenty-eight crops, produced 114 1-4 tons of dry hay, a net profit of \$1,200.00, over \$35.00 per year. A section of five-eighths of an acre, in two crops this year, gave a rate of 21,400 pounds to the acre, at \$16.00 per ton, gave a net profit of \$117.00. Not a year in the eighteen but what some one or more acres of this field have produced more than six tons, sometimes over seven tons first crop. Again, there never has been a year in which less than six tons have been grown in two crops. That is not due to favorable conditions to start with, it is due to intense cultivation, ferbeen grown in two crops. That is not due to favorable conditions to start with, it is due to intense cultivation, fertilizer, and care. The outside cost of hay does not exceed \$2 for labor, \$3 for fertilizer, total cost per ton for well dried hay in barn, \$5.00. The most remarkable sample will be shown this year from a quarter acre section where the first crop cut was over four feet in height and weighed 2,471 pounds. Second crop cut this year from the same field was over three feet high and weighed 2,240 pounds, making 7 1-2 feet in height. Each crop was fully headed and blossomed. The third crop did not blossom, but weighed 1,750 pounds, at the rate of 3 1-2 tons to the acre. The total weight of the three crops from this quarweight of the three crops from this quar-ter acre section this year was 6,401 weight of the three crops from this quarter acre section this year was 6,401 pounds, or at the rate of 25,644 pounds meat meal, beef scraps or cut fresh bone must be added. These take the place of the worms, insects, etc., the fowls can get in summer, and supply profit per acre. The general average of the needed albumen.—Ed.)

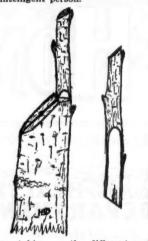
The merits and demerits of owls and hawks came up again at the recent meeting of the New York league, and a more profit of over \$50.00 per year per acre, hence I say we can, if we will, make money in grass culture.—Geo. M. Clark, Higganum, Conn.



GRAFTING.

GRAFTING.

Although the art of grafting has been known and practiced for thousands of years there are many who now call themselves horticulturists who do not understand it, and some think it is mysterious something that they do not feel competent to attempt. This is a mistaken idea, for, while grafting is not only a very useful art and embraces some of the wonderful laws of nature there is nothing really mysterious about there is nothing really mysterious about it nor anything so difficult but that it can be learned and successfully done any intelligent person.



Before taking up the different methods and explaining how the work should be done it will make it all the more easily understood to briefly consider some of the underlying principles, or scientific side of the matter.

WHY DO WE GRAFT?

WHY DO WE GRAFT?

There are those who think that grafting is done to improve the tree operated upon, and so it is, but it in no way makes the original part of the tree any better. It is the part above the original stock or tree that is different from or better than the original, because it is a part of another one which was better by nature. The part that is grafted on has carried with it all the peculiarities of the variety, whether they be good or the variety, whether they be good or bad, in branch, leaf, flower and fruit. It is a sort of transplanting above ground. If we know a tree that bears good fruit somewhere we may want the same kind of fruit on one or more trees of our own. This can be done by taking scions from the desirable one and causing them to grow where we want them, provided they will unite. grow where we they will unite.

HOW THE SCION AND STOCK UNITE.

Almost everyone knows that grafting is done by cutting both stock and scion in such a way that their cut surfaces may be put together and that they finally grow together; but the idea that the real cut surfaces grow together is a mistake. They never do. It is the living, growing cells between the bark and wood that unite. Wood is only the product of cellular growth. After it is once formed it is of service for a short time to carry sap, (and we then call it time to carry sap, (and we then call k "sap wood,") but it soon becomes inactive or dead and is valuable only for its stiffness and strength. The nearer

"sap wood,") but it soon becomes inactive or dead and is valuable only for its stiffness and strength. The neare the heart of a tree the older and the farther it is from being alive.

There is a soft, slimy but very thin layer between the bark and wood which is a mass of cells, which are very active in the summer time or growing season and almost absent in the winter, when no new wood and bark are being formed. It is called the cambium layer. It is the part of the grafter to know when and how to so place the cambium layers of the stock and scion that they will grow together and form a union of woody tissue that will increase in size and strength until it and the bark and intervening parts are able to carry on the normal functions of life. If the cambium layers are not put in contact cambium layers are not put in contact vital union cannot take place, no mat-ter bow firmly the woody parts of stock and scion are held together, and graft-

and scion are held together, and grafting will be a failure.

Another very essential matter is to prevent the sap from evaporating from the wound until nature has coated it over with a growth of bark. This is usually done by waxing it. A primitive way was to use clay for this purpose, but it comes off too easy. In underground grafting this is as good as wax and cheaper; but it is usual unnecessary to do more than press the earth closely about the wound and bank it up to the top.

top.

It is also essential that the stock and scion be of the same botanical species

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very thin wood which very active ing season nter, when ng formed. er. It is low when ium layers they will union of use in size bark and carry on If the in contact to no mat-ts of stock and graft-

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or of nearly the same character of cellular affinity or they will not unite. Apple takes on apple, and pear on pear, but they will not intergraft with much success. They will grow for a time and in some cases long enough to bear several crops of fruit, but they eventually break apart. Quince and pear unite quite well. So does the peach and Japanese plum and a few other diverse species. There are differences in the affinity of varieties of the same species, when grafted or budded one upon the other, and they are not always congenital.

METHODS OF GRAFTING.

MARCH

METHODS OF GRAFTING.

METHODS OF GRAFTING.

There are many ways or methods of grafting but they all embody the principles just mentioned. At this time I will describe only one of them, the cleft or split graft, which is the one most commonly used for top-working and also the best. It is very simple and easy to put into practice; neither are the others difficult. The tongue or splice graft is suitable for small stocks and is almost always used in making root grafts. Saddle grafting is a method by which the stock is sharpened to a wedge and the scion split and set astride the wedge. Side grafting has several variations, but the main idea is to make a cut in the side of a stock and insert a scion in the cut.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS NEEDED.

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MATERIALS AND TOOLS NEEDED.

For cleft grafting there are several things in the way of preparation that must be provided. Scions must be procured in good time, and the earlier the better, even if it be in the late fall, before there is any damage from severe winter weather. They should be cut from the thriftiest part of the tree, where the growth is a foot or more in length and with well developed buds. Whether cut early or late the scions should be put where they will keep cool and moist.

should be put where they will keep cool and moist.

Grafting wax will be needed, v hich is made of 1 pound of tailow, 2 on beeswax and 4 of rosin. Paraffine c. n be used instead of beeswax and is ju, t as good and cheaper, and one pound is enough. Melt these altogether and when thoroughly mixed pour into a tt b of cold water and when cool enough thandle pull it like taffy, make it into bails and wrap in greased papers ready for use.

A small saw to use in cutting off the branches to be grafted. A medium sized butcher's saw changed by set and file to a wood saw is much better than a wide bladed one.

A good grafting knife can be made

a wood saw is much better than a wide bladed one.

A good grafting knife can be made of the best steel seven inches long by any good blacksmith. The blade should be 1-8 inch thick, 3-4 wide and 31-2 long besides the handle, which should be just long enough to grasp easily. The blade should be strong and drawn to a sharp edge, and also the end should be drawn to an edge, that it may be used to pry open the stock after it is split with the edge. A little club will serve as a malet for splitting. A very sharp pocket knife is also needed to trim the scious, and always kept sharp. A little lump of tallow should be provided to grease the waxer's hands.

HOW TO GRAFT.

the waxer's hands.

HOW TO GRAFT.

In grafting a large tree do not do it all the first year but leave a part of the branches that should be grafted until the next, because of too great a shock to the tree. Graft-the topmost and other most prominent branches first. Cut them off not over six inches from their junction with the trunk or larger branches; for long, shanky stumps are very undesirable. Those from 1 to 21-2 inches are the right size and never very large ones. Go higher rather than cut those over that size. Almost cut them off with a slope of about 45 degrees and never square across the grain. This is one of the new improvements in grafting that very few good grafters understand. A little part of the top is squared off with the knife, to make a place to set the scion; and, no matter how large the stump only one scion should be set. Two make an ugly fork. One scion on the top of a sloping stump will heal over more quickly and with a better scar than a square stump with one or more scions on it.

In splitting the stump place the knife so that the blade will split it in the center and from the top to the bottom of the cut.

The scion should be about three inches long and with from thre to four buds on it, one being close to the top and one one within half an inch of the

Co Market Gardeners and Others

Since commercial fertilizers were introduced in the market garden sections of this country, particularly about Boston, city manure has dropped in price from \$8.00 a cord to practically nothing, - many farmers now getting it for the The advanced market gardener, however, uses only what manure is produced on the farm, and for the remainder of his plant food uses concentrated fertilizers. He buys fertilizer for his crops as he buys grain for his horses, - both being concentrated foods which can be bought cheaper than they can be produced or hauled a long distance. Bradley's fertilizers were introduced to market gardeners and farmers forty-three years ago, and have kept the lead ever since in quality and quantity sold.

Mr. F. E. Ham, a market gardener of Burlington, Mass., writes: "I have an asparagus bed of one and one-half acres which has not been dressed with stable manure for the past seven years. I apply every spring a ton of Bradley's Fertilizer and nothing else,—and average to cut \$500.00 worth of asparagus yearly from this bed, having cut as high as \$90.00 worth in one week."

Why Experiment, when Bradley's Fertilizers Produce Crops Like This?

BRADLEY FERTILIZER WORKS



butt. In trimming it is a wedge at the butt begin a little more than an inch above the end and make a long, straight cut that leaves the bud intact and comes out nearly at the center of the end. Take a similar shaving or chip from the opposite side, but leaving the thickest side of the wedge next the bud. A number of scions may be thus prepared at once ready for use, but they must not be allowed to become dry. With the point of the grafting knife pry open the split in the stock and insert the wedge of the scion almost its full length, being very careful to have the Cambium layers of the scion and stock to come in contact, and not necessarily the outside of the bark of each. Then wax over every part of the cut and split surfaces, but not very thickly; for a thin coat is more economical of the wax and equally good. It is well to have an-

other person to do the waxing, because the grafters hands and tools should not be daubed with the wax or the grease that the one who waxes must use on his

AFTER TREATMENT.

When the grafts are set they will need no special attention until the sprouts begin to come out on the stocks. These must be rubbed off very promptly until they stop, which will probably require going over them three times, at intervals of two weeks or more. If they are not rubbed off the sprouts from the grafts will be overgrown and seriously, if not permanently injured.

H. E. Landeman,

The stationary stone becomes a moss-back.

"Fare," exclaimed the street car conductor, elbowing his way down the densely packed aisle.
"I can't move my arms!" gasped the passenger at whom he was pointing.
"But there's a man behind me that has his hand in my pocket. Please ask him to pay my fare."—Chicago Tribune.

"How is your boy getting along in his new situation?"
"Purty good," answered Farmer Corntossel, "If Josh makes a mistake it will be on the safe side. He ain't likely to do enough work to run any risk of bein' jumped on fur doin' somethin' wrong."—Washington Star.

"How do they get on together?"
"Famously! They quarrel continuousity, and their quarrels all get into the
newspapers."



New York B. A. WALKER.



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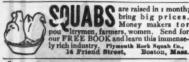
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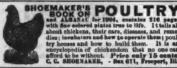
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THOUSAND DOLLAR EGG











Our New Poultry Editor.

With this issue of Green's Fruit Grower, Mr. A. F. Hunter begins his work as editor of our poultry department. Mr. Hunter is doubtless well known to many of the poultry fanciers who read Green's Fruit Grower. He has a national reputation as a poultryman. He is a man of large experience as a writer on poultry subjects. Poultry keeping is each year attracting more attention. is a man of large experience as a writer on poultry subjects. Poultry keeping is each year attracting more attention. It is scarcely second in importance to fruit growing. Poultry products doubtless add more wealth to the country each year than fruit growing. There are more people interested in poultry than in fruit growing. We trust that our readers will be interested and instructed by the articles from Mr. Hunter's pen in the coming issues of Green's Fruit Grower.

"Come out, American rooster;
Get on your feet and crow;
Exalt your head, erect your tail,
And let the breese blow
Full thro' your feathery whiskers,
And o'er your well-camoed head,
For your busy wife's a corker
At laying eggs, 'tis said."

Combining Poultry and Fruit.

An Ideal Combination Which Increases Both Profits.

Both Profits.

The combining of poultry and fruit raising is doubly advantageous; the poultry keeping down insects, grubs and worms that injure either the 'rees, or the fruit, or both, and the trees furnishing much needed shade for the joultry. In the apple, pear and peach orchard the advantages gained from having the poultry run in it are very great. Not only do the fowls keep insects and worms in subjection, but the scratching and wallowing in the freshly cultivated soil keeps the droppings stirred in and mixed with the soil so the feeding roots can reach them, and it will be found that the soil will need less frequent cultivating, as the birds will keep the weeds and grass subdued.

The decidedly great benefit of the poultry droppings to the trees is less well known than it deserves to be. A poultry-grower in Western. New York told us that apple trees which formerly bore but every other year now produce full crops annually, the abundant fruiting being due to the fertility of the soil having been decidedly increased by the poultry droppings. A farmer in Maine

lis each year attracting more attenuous.

It is searchy second in importance to freiting growing. Postry the properties of the properties

"And aren't you married yet?"

For your busy wife's a corker At laying eggs, 'tis said."

Ethel—But why does your father object on him?

Edith—Oh, just so he can say: "I told young lady in Germantown?"

Edith—Oh, just so he can say: "I told young lady in Germantown, and that's ou so," after we are married, I suppose.

Puck.

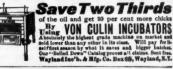
"No."

"Well, well. I thought you were engaged to a certain young lady in Germantown, and that's why I'm not married."—Philadelphia Press.













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is constructed to raise hardy, profitable chicks. Sensitive regulator—even heater—fresh, cleas, warm air for chicks and eggs. \$5 up. Catalog free. THE F. E. WEIR COMPANY, LIGONIER, IND.







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BOOK

MADE GOOD MONEY POULTRY RAISING.

Great Quantities of Eggs and Poultry Reuired to Supply the Demand.—A Splendid Opportunity for Farmers to Earn Money. Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Few farmers realize what enormous quantities of eggs and dressed poultry are required by the great consuming population of the Eastern states, and what millions and millions of dollars are paid out there annually for poultry products. Probably fifty millions of dollars is below the sum paid for eggs and poultry each year, by New England and the Middle states, and that, too, for eggs and poultry produced outside of those states. This seems incredible at first thought, but when we learn that Massachusetts alone pays out about twenty millions of dollars annually for poultry products from outside the state, and that there is less than four million dollars worth produced each year within the state, we begin to get an idea of the possibilities of the business of producing eggs and poultry for market.

Boston is known to be the most fastidious of markets for all kinds of food products, and especially for eggs and poultry. "If you have an extrafine article send it to the Boston market, you will receive the highest price for it there," is the motto of the growers of the very best poultry every where. It is the same with eggs. It is only necessary that they be up to the desired quality in size, color and freshness for them to receive a substantial premium over the regular market price.

Boston takes the lead in New England, where Roston leads the other New England.

stantial premium over the regular hearket price.

Boston takes the lead in New England,
where Boston leads the other New England cities follow, and as poultry meat
and eggs are the choicest articles of food
in common use it is not surprising that
very great quantities of these two food
products are annually consumed
there. Not so many scores of
years ago New England was self-supporting; the farming lands in the vicinity of its cities and towns furnishing the
food-products to supply the needs of the
local markets; but there has gradually
come about a great change in conditions,
the rapid growth of large manufacturthe rapid growth of large manufactur-ing centers has greatly multiplied the the rapid growth of large n

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Restorative can do. The Restorative was sense and the proof of the pro

mmonly thought of but the vital organs' narves. The he invisible nerves. as a revelation. Then my real success began. Then on ingredients that would starnerses. That prescription it called a restorative. It is he world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Thousaccepting my offer and only one in each forty writes my resmedy failed. Just think of it. 39 out of 40 get these are difficult cases, too. And the fortieth has on pay. That is a record a m proud of. It is wrong to when there has a clad, of my offer. Don't let a friend because he knows not of my offer. Don't let a friend because he knows not of my offer. Thin im. Get my him. Do your duty. You may be sick yourself, somethe pools need help. They appreciate sympathy and in not some sick friend. Let me cure him. Then he ris gratitude to both of us. Your reward will be his Send for the book now. Do not delay, see, not shronic, are often cured with one or two bot-Druggists.

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ok 1 on Dyspepsia Book 4 for Women
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ok 3 on the Kidneys Book 6 on Rheumatism

At The Doctor's Risk



probably be well sustained. As eggs can be grown at a cost of about ten cents' a dozen for food and the average whole-sale price for them by the year is about twenty-five cents a dozen 'here is a pretty fair margin of profit in the business, and as eggs are an all-the-year-round cash article it is surprising that our farmer-readers do not increase their poultry work and put into their pockets more of that colossal stream of dollars the great consuming population is paying out for eggs every year. The way is simple and easy; it is sumply to keep more poultry, keep better poultry, and take good, commonsense care of it. A farmer who was addressing a meeting of poultrymen a few weeks ago stated that it was a not at all difficult proposition to make a hen pay two dollars a year profit, over and above the cost of her food, and that if a man said he couldn't make his hens ray that much profit the reply to make is: "The fault lies with the man, not with the hens; the hens will do their part if the man will give them a chance." There is a big nugget of truth in those few words, and it is but truth to say that where the hens do not pay a goodly profit it is the fault of the man and not of the hens. We want to interest Fruit Grower readers to keep more and better poultry, to the end that they get a share of the great heap of dollars the public is paying for them. Do you want to get an extra hundred dollars a year? Keep fifty more hens and take good care of them. Do you want to get an extra hundred dollars a year? Keep fifty more hens and take good care of them. Do you want to get an extra hundred dollars a year? Keep fifty more hens and take good care of them. Do you want to get an extra hundred dollars a year? Keep fifty more hens and take good care of them. Do you want to get an extra hundred dollars a year? Keep fifty more hens and take good care of them. If you do your part the returns will be accruain as the interest from a government bond. We purpose to discuss questions relating to the care and management of poultr

Statistics show that in one year a hen eats food equal to sixteen times her weight. Her food costs about 1 cent per pound, while her eggs bring about 18 to 20 cents per pound. The yearly product will sell for at least six times the cost of food.—"Egg Reporter."

numbers of consumers, with comparatively little, if any, increase in production.

Boston paid out \$7,107,082.75 for eggs, and \$4,506,817.50 for dressed poultry in the year 1902. (the statistics for 1903 are not yet made up), making a total of \$11,614, 178,125 for those two articles of food, and this great sum was paid for poultry and seggs coming to Boston by freight and this great sum was paid for poultry and seggs coming to Boston by freight and sores of young breeders who have a cycle of the product of the p

He'll Never Let Go Natural Hen Incubator: Natural Hen. Any worker can make big wages selling our plan for it sells on sight. You need to know. Write us. Catalog and 25c Lice Formula Free. MATURAL HEN INCUBATOR CO.,

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old R let." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many set fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a geyer, but is quick to develop for the early marked. As a pitted farmer outes said to us, "When you kill one you've

WHITE WYANDOTTE

neat. The New York m

considering their beauty, egg laying ; bility in markets of the world.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

The Popular Leghorn. — The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable aggs produced at least cost. Not only are the heas persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and wasteno time in setting. Like a good mitch cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They cat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S.C.Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:

Cookerels, \$3.00 each; Pullots, \$5.00 each; Trio \$3.00 for 13.

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MOVING TO THE FARM.

Mrs. Ellis thought a little. She was not rash but decided Margaret's plan a good one. Next morning all were up be-fore daylight. Soon after breakfast was finished a rattle of wagons was heard and Uncle Jim, his son Robert, and one of their neighbors came in and in an hour the furniture was loaded and being carried toward the new home. Aunt Laura soon came in the big spring wagon and Mrs. Ellis stepped into it, followed by Margaret and Ellie. The chickens had gone on ahead under Mark's supervision. They arrived at Norfield as soon as the furniture did and assisted by two friendly neighbors finished a rattle of wagons was heard and assisted by two friendly neighbors the bare interior of the house soon as-sumed a home like aspect. Grandfather had arrived before them with his cow. The bees he had brought the day before and they were under the great lilic bush buzzing away. The chicken sard oc-cupied a corner of the lot and here were placed the coops for the forty-six little downy chickens. The nen-house was built close to the back fence. Mark and his mother planted onions,

lettuce, radishes, peas and beets. Spring had come a little late but it was now making up for lost time and the days were almost like those of summer. The front yard, which Ellie said was "big as a sheet," had six large rose bushes in it and the short path leading to the front door was bordered on each side by old-fashioned flowers. The side lawn was well planted too, mainly with roses. There seemed to be a rose bush in every available place for old Mrs. Ellis had loved them. Margaret thought everything promised well for a good crop of roses. She carefully clipped away the dead branches and brought manure to put over the roots of each. Each day her step grew more elastic and her cheeks pinker.

cheeks pinker.

Mark milked about four gaions a day.
Ellie delivered the milk to customers.
They sold twelve quarts each day at six cents per quart. They churned enough butter for their own use. Ellie was a great help and her mother promised to pay her twenty cents a week. She fed and watered the hicks each day, cutting grass for the hens that were occasionally imprisoned. Mark, heroically giving up many pleasures where pocket money was necessary, had asked his uncle to pay him for his work the first of October all in a lump. Ellie asked her mother to do the same.

on Friday following her removal to the village home, Mrs. Ellis went to town taking six small pies, two cakes, a large jelly-roll and a French cream cake; five bunches of rhubarb, ten cake; five bunches of rhubarb, ten bunches of asparagus and two quarts of horse-radish. She had no difficulty in disposing of these items for which she received \$2.78. "Almost \$2.50 clear money," she said on returning home. "That is paying us well for yesterday's labor." Mrs. Ellis had brought back a goodly supply of mending at which they soon went to work.

It was the grandfather's delight to keep the garden beds clear of weeds and attend to his fruit trees and bees. Margaret kept the lawn trim with a mower.

garet kept the lawn trim with a mower. There was not one drone in this busy

Each week Mrs. Ellis added to her stock of produce from the garden. Her crisp lettuce, radishes and onions brought good prices. She sold no eggs for they were cheap and could well be utilized at home. She was economical in cooking but not stingy. There is a wide difference between the two terms. Her grocery bill, not counting the sugar, never exceeded five dollars a month. She churned twice a week and sold a gallon of buttermilk each week. She also sold two quarts of cottage cheese each trip receiving fifteen cents per quart.

each trip receiving fifteen cents per said grandfather as he glanced cheerquart.

The first week of June old Mr. Ellibor of honey from his came into the sitting room, her cheeks hives. He sold it at fifteen cents per glowing, her step elastic. She looked a pound.

Mark would rise early and after mike-guid girl of the spring before.

had cleared \$4.35.

Mrs. Ellis sold the finest strawberries and put the smaller ones in ples. The cherries were sold by the quart and some made in ples. They did not forget to put away half a dozen jars of canned cherries. Then followed raspberries, gooseberries and currants which were made the most of. After these the mulberry tree bore much fruit and the customers liked mulberry pies. She now the world richer with every enrichment made a dozen small pies each week and

Possibilities of a Quarter Acre. all were sold. They had planted plenty Written by a subscriber of Green's Fruit
Grower.

Continued.—A widow lady, with sick beans. Between the potato rows sweet daughter who has been her main supcorn was planted early in the season. port, has moved on to a small rural Between other rows about the middle of place hoping to make a living there. Her July soup beans were planted. In the experience is given in full as follows: rest of the lot were planted sweet potarest of the lot were planted sweet pota-toes with cabbage between the rows. The middle of August some of these were large enough to sell. After the potatoes were dug turnip seed was sown in the rows, and in the garden beds where the vegetables were gone. Cab-bage which had been planted between the sweet potato rows was stuffed into mangoes and sold at a fair profit. A pickle patch was planted and these helped make up the widow's supply of produce. Wax beans, tomatoes, and beets she also sold. The finest and largest of everything only was marketed. The chickens did well. Ellie gave the

chicks cooked eggs the first week, feed-ing often. After that she gave them refuse wheat and corn bread. When the old hens left the chickens to shift for themselves she gave a variety of food including oats and bran mixed with scraps from the table, moistened with hot water; corn with a little octs. She scattered lime about the chicken yard and in the hen-house which she kept clean. Ellie tied the old hens with long strings to stakes in the daytime and at night put them in coops. Soon after the old hens left the chickens they began laying. Five old hens were bought by laying. Five old hens were bought by Mrs. Ellis and set on eggs the first of June. By the middle of that menth the June. By the middle of that month the April chickens were large enough to sell and brought 35 cents each. Soon after the first lot was disposed of others were hatched and Ellie found she had five dozen more little biddles to care for. She lost five of this lot and four dozen were sold in September at 20 cents each.
All the fruit trees did well but the

grapes were not entirely a success. Margaret made grape jelly and her mother sold twenty glasses of this at 10 cents per glass. They also made jelly from pear and peach parings to sell.

Everything possible was utilized.

Milk netted a fine profit. The first
month they sold twelve quarts each day at 6 cents a quart; the next month ten quarts a day; the third and fourth months pasture was not good and they sold but seven quarts per day. In September the pasture was better and eight quarts were sold each day. They received from the sale of milk alone \$80.76. Mrs. Ellis looked at her notebook after she home some mending the last week home some mending the last week of September and found she had averaged almost \$7 a month for five months. The first of October she "balanced her books" as she laughingly said. The total amount brought in was \$286.51. The sum expended, including what she paid Ellie for her summer's work, was \$67.40. Total profit height \$219.11

profit being \$219.11.
"I consider we've been well paid for our work," said Mr. Ellis to the family, as they sat around the open fire in the sitting room that evening. Mark was be-side her proudly conscious of a new suit of clothes which he had bought with his own money, also three good story books for boys, and a year's subscription to a young people's paper paid. He felt very proud of his summer's work. They had long been readers of Green's Frnit

"I shall buy a new winter dress," said Ellie, fingering her money lovingly. Mrs. Ellis wisely encouraged this plan for she knew Ellie would enjoy it more know-ing that her own money had bought it."

"We'll all take a trip to town this week and buy something nice," said grandfather.

"I think I've already had pay for my work," said Margaret, "I feel perfectly well and that is worth more than all the money in the universe."
"Well," said Mrs. Ellis, "we don't have

to worry about food or rent this win-ter. I shall still have mending to do and will bake for my customers until the bitter winter weather comes."
"Our winter prospect is very bright!"

very different person from the pale, lan-

uncle's pasture. Margaret watched her sailor sweetheart has returned and they roses as a miser his gold. By July she are to be married soon. She resigned her position last evening and the position





TER D. CLAPP, 205 Lynn St., TOLEDO, OHIO. (PRACTICAL STOVE AND RANGE MAN.)

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Things That Never Die.

MARCH

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
and all the trifles, sweet and frall,
That make up love's first bilas;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have
met-These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel, but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high,
in an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die,
—Charles Dickens.

Noteworthy Relics of Washington Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. B. Griffith.

family. The bust is of marble, and is evidently the work of a master. The ex-pression is said to be identical with that of the famous statue of Washington at the loving center of the real home. Then Richmond, allowed to be the best likeness in existence. The little bust is said to be in a state of perfect preservation; all the delicate chiselling in the plaits of all the delicate chiselling in the plaits of a ruffled shirt remaining as sharp and well-defined as ever, and the marble his patience sorely tried by lawyers who wished to talk and by men who tried to evade jury service. Between hypoington"—a spelling which seems to intelligate an Italian origin. In the same as if they never would get to the actual spot two English guineas were found, trial of the case. So when the puzzled the dates and inscription of which we little German who had been accepted by

and glasses. She had never been a mother herself—which enabled her give much better advice, and in larger quantities than if she had been. A very wise professor assisted her to demonstrate how your baby, not theirs, should be sterlized and pasteurized, bandaged, labeled, and laid neatly away; fed by the ounce and by the clock, but never cuddled or kissed; till one could but wonder why the Omnipotent Divine Mind, in His infinite wisdom, does not give these precious little ones at once into the care of these wise gentlemen and becapped and ious little ones at once into the care of these wise gentlemen and becapped and becaproned young women, instead of to us poor, foolish mothers, as He always insists on doing. What a mystery!

"Is it fair to paint the happy wife and mother, 'the domestic woman,' as a duil, mindless drudge, as some women writers do? Do we not all know brilliant, learned women, who keep abreast of the

While the late Governor Brown of Florida was in Key West, some time ago, he was presented by Hon. A. Paterson with a miniature bust of General Washington, found a few years before in the neighborhood of Mr. Paterson's premises, imbedded in the limestone which forms the island. This curiosity has been handed down in Gov. Brown's family. The bust is of marble, and is to realize that marriage is at best long reaches of boredom, as one writer tells us it is. Make women strong, sensible, and cheerful, intelligent and courageous,



The accompanying illustration is from a photograph taken on a fruit farm of our subscriber, D. M. Dickerson, S. Dakota. Fruit farms in South Dakota are not so plentiful as they are in Western New York. Mr. Dickerson is a banner fruit grower in his part of the country. Some months ago he wrote an essay on strawberry culture which was published in Green's ruit Grower. He has an interesting lot of young people engaged in gathering fruit as is shown by the photograph. We wish our fruit growing friends of S. Dakota the best success. Dakota is a wonderful country. I have spent considerable time there and know whereof I speak.

have not learned. All were probably de-posits by some free-booter of the olden asperated.

The family of the late William G. Webster of New Haven, Conn., had not long Ster of New Haven, Conn., had not long since, and may still possess an original miniature portrait of General Washington, which is one of six, taken at the same time from actual sittings by the Father of His Country, and given to his relatives, members of his family, of whom Mr. Webster's wife was one. Mr. Webster also had a snuff box, formerly carried by the wife of General Washington. This relic, still well preserved, is of gold, perfectly plain, of a circular shape, about two inches in diameter, and less than in inch high. Mr. Webster at one time had four mementoes of our illustrious first president, two of them being miniatures, and the others a watch and the snuff-box above mentioned. In the back of the miniature, is a portion of the hair of Washington and his wife, braided yens to make his last desperate plea.

"What is it?" demanued the judge. "It tink I like to go home to my vife," "Tou can't," retorted the judge. "Sit down!"

"But, Shudge," persisted the German, "The jury box," said the judge. "Oh, I tought it vas a bad box that peoples gets in somedimes."

"No," said the judge: "The bad box is the prisoner's box."

"But, Shudge," saked the German.

"Tou on't tink I like to go home to my vife," stid down!"

"But, Shudge," persisted the German, "The jury box," said the judge. "Oh, I tought it vas a bad box that peoples gets in somedimes."

"No," said the judge: "the bad box is the prisoner's box."

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"Tou won."

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"No," said the judge: "Sit down."

"But, Shudge," persisted the derman, "Tour't tink I like to go home to my vite,"

gold case.

Henry Clay, during a speech in congress once stated that he had in his for many annoyances.

parlor, at Ashland, a broken goblet "Neither can anyone else," he said. which was used by Washington in camp, "Sit down."

during the revolutionary war, and said that no other object in his possession was looked on with so much interest by those who visited him. The writer would amuch like to know who now holds this it says to me: "By and by I will furnish warmth for the home in the pleasant fire. By and by I will be shelwe were created—or evoluted, as suits gone under the roof. By and by I will your view—to be the mothers of the

Think, then, how discouraging and humiliating it is to be told that we are poor mothers; in fact, that we know nothing about the subject at all. I know he receives from the world; the gentle-this to be true, because I heard it from man thinks first how he shall act cour-the lips of a very young woman in cap teously to others.

sperated.
"Shudge!" cried the German juror.
"What is it?" demanded the judge.
"I tink I like to go home to my vife,"

we were created—or evoluted, as suits gone under the roof. By and by I will your view—to be the mothers of the be the strong ribs of the great vessel, coming generation," says Mrs. Frank and the tempest will beat against me in Cronice. "This was our manifest destiny, vain, while I carry men across the Atland we accepted it as best we might. The lantic." "O foolish little scorn, wilt thou herease in the world's population shows that some of us have been rather busy. Swers, "Yes, God, I will."—Lyman Ablibik then how discouraging and hu-

The snob thinks most of the treatment

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your property is worth \$500 or \$500.000 or in what state or territory it is located. If including your lowest cash price, I will tell you just how and why I can quickly sall a least possible expense to you. It will cost you nothing to get this information and I

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Let Down the Bars.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower Florence A. Hayes.

down the bars, let in the train islons sweet that come again; in the barefoot laddle o'er the way res home the cows at close of day, ough meadows bright with daisy stars ough shady lanes, through open bars.

t down the bars, let in the scenes days long past, of childhood dreams, tinkling belis, of lowing herds, deep dark woods where sings the birds, sunit days, of twinkling stars, t down the bars, let down the bars.

Let down the bars, let in the years
Of childhood joy unmixed with fears,
When like the lane the cows came through,
A flowery path sparkling with dew.
Life seemed one joyful, happy day
With nought to Jarken, nought that mars,
But home and rest beyond the bars.

Stepping Stones to Success. Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Ida A. Long.

A. Long.

True success is the result of untiring and persistent effort. We must climb life's ladder, round by round. To-day is ours, if we sow to-day, we may reap to-morrow. Years are made up of days, be careful how you spend to-day, remember it is worth just as much as any day in the year; try to accomplish something each day ere the sun goes down. In the quiet twilight hour, take a little time to reflect on the events of the day, which is just closing. Think what effort you have made to accomplish something, think of your bright prospects, or, if the day has brought you disappointment instead, study the cause, and resolve to make greater effort to overcome the difficulty to-morrow. Never give up to gloomy forebodings, keep a cheerful spirit, be hopeful and courageous; look out beyond the gloom, and remember that above the clouds the flowers are always blooming. We all find obstacles along the highway of life, but ers are always blooming. We all find obstacles along the highway of life, but we must learn to plod and climb; these things are necessary to develop sterling qualities of character. Climbing the things are necessary to develop sterling qualities of character. Climbing the rugged mountains of life, makes strong manhood and womanhood. We cannot expect a peaceful march, through a beautiful country all the time, we must be willing to fight the battles of life, as we go, if we would gain the victory. Give, and ye shall receive, give kind words, give encouragement, give consolation, give smiles, give the cup of cold water to the needy and despondent. Learn to speak with a hearty good will. Don't grunt out your greeting, when you meet some one on the street who is less fortunate than yourself; it may be possible to help such a one to climb a few rounds higher on the ladder of life; any way, the "good morning" whose tone has a cheery ring, inspires every one who hears it, and the echo will rebound and strengthen you all through the day. People of all classes will admire you for this courteous habit, and in time, it will take you a host of friends. People who

doubt now that the amount of eggs stored next season will far exceed any ever known. Dear eggs last April, so considered then by the trade, have made all kinds of money this year, so made at. The English Dorking is recognised as the best type of fowl, and all breeders are trying to produce this style. The points to aim at are prominent, long, yet square, breasts, short legs, but with good width between. Low set birds with good breasts are wanted and these are the best to fatten. The front. The broad and blocky Buff Orpington, showing the shortest legs of any bird, is a case in point. It is impossible to say which breed of birds are the best layers. It is the best to breed from the first wanted are the best to breed from the first wanted and the proposition.—"Maritime Farmer."

doubt now that the amount of eggs stored next season will far exceed any ever known. Dear eggs last April, so considered then by the trade, have made all kinds of money this year, so why will not the storer take this for a lesson and store heavily?—Egg Reconsidered then by the trade, have made all kinds of money this year, so make the birds and the sever loor space will not the storer take this for a lesson and store lesson and store lesson and store lesso

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or with neurnigia, will send their saddress to him at 804-17 Winthrop building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured, after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Rhubarb Healthy and Attractive.

Rhubarb Healthy and Attractive.

I publish in this issue of Green's Fruit Grower the experience of a family in growing rhubarb, which will interest many of our readers. Rhubarb culture has not received the attention of the people that it deserves. While the markets are fairly supplied not one family in ten throughout the country has an amply supply in its garden. An incident that occurred at my Rochester home last year illustrates this fact. I have a bed of rhubarb in the corner of my grounds where it faces two streets. Rhubarb is grawn there for ornamental more than for family use. This plant is a beautiful one considering its ornamental value only. Its leaves are large and luxuriant and its blossoms are attractive. As I have walked past this rhubarb bed I have seen little boys and girls moving along the sidewalk in a sheepish manner, holding their hands behind them, and acting as though they had something concealed under their coats or aprons. I have stopped to inquired of these children what they were doing with the rhubarb and they were carrying it home to their mothers. They had no rhubarb in their gardens. Their mother was not able to buy it at the grocery, and they though they had public at large continued to carry off stalks of rhubarb as fast as they apfit stalks of rhubarb as fast as they ap-

thought they were doing no harm in carrying off a moderate supply, but their secretiveness led me to doubt. I did not, however, chide them severely and the public at large continued to carry off stalks of rhubarb as fast as they appeared. I concluded at the end of the season that I might be doing the public good service by planting an acre of rhubarb and advertising that poor people of the city were free to come and help themselves to all they could take away for family use.

Do you realize that rhubarb or pieplant made into ples or sauce is exceedingly healthful, particularly at the season when it is used, early spring when apples and other fruits have about disappeared and when there is nothing of an acid nature to be found on the tables of most families? Rhubarb is better for sauce stewed and made similar to apple sauce than it is for making ples, and yet it is more largely used for ples than for any other purpose. If you have no rhubarb in your garden do not fail to plant a dozen or two roots this spring. If you have a large family plant one hundred roots. There is nothing easier to transplant than rhubarb roots. If you have an old root or two you can take it up, be careful and separate the roots of paeony plants; after being transplanted a large old plant separated would make a dozen smaller plants.

Advices from all poultry sections say that the farmers are holding the fowls

hears it, and the echo will rebound and strengthen you all through the day. Feople of all classes will admire you for this courteous habit, and in time, it will make you a host of friends. People who are selfish and discourteous cannot expect to be successful in life, in fact, such people do not deserve success. True as the lay must be large. A hen can be courtesy comes from a pure heart. Let your motives be pure, your aims high. Press on toward the goal for which you are striving. Let nothing tempt you into crooked business ways. Remember swept away. "A good name is rather swept away. "A good name is rather than anything else. Let us not forget that day by day we are building a character which will eventually exalt us or drag us down.

Tendency of the Breeds.—It should be borne in mind in breeding that the proper is what should be aimed at, and not simply breed, bad as well as good, why will not the storer take this for a plymouth Rocks can be raised, but the correct type of this breed should be aimed at. The English Dorking is rec-

The poultry business is al right so long as we confine our operations within the limits of our capacity. When we exceed those limits we find ourselves in trouble perhaps without realising whence the trouble came.—"Poultry Advocate."

"I don't see anything in this new poem of Jones's," said the assistant edi-

"Of course you don't," replied the edi-tor-in-chief, "because I opened it first and took a \$5 bill out."—Atlanta Contor-in

Fear nothing, blame nothing—so much s thy vices and thy sins.—Thomas a as thy Kempis

plane on which they now stand to a higher one.

It is well to have an aim—better to have a high one. Then to work for it early and late to seek to attain it. The truest pleasure in life is gained in this way. We get real pleasure from the anticipation. Even if we never attain the end, it is worth the striving. For this will keep our life fresh and sweet and wholesome. It will keep us from stagnation, suicide and death.

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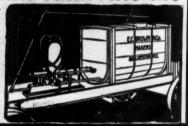


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, N. Y.

Our Small Fruit Department

SMALL FRUITS.

SMALL FRUITS.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. Ida A. Long.

How strange it seems that so many people are indifferent in regard to puting out small fruit when it can be done so easily, at such small cost and is so profitable, healthful and delicious. What a pleasure to pick the first gooseberries on an early spring day. How quickly the warm sunshine of summer ripens the curants, and what is more beautiful than a thrifty currant bush with its branches filled with red fruit? Then come to the strawberry patch, a mass of snowy white blossoms greet the eye; these are little white-winged messengers of promise and they tell us in their silent language, "God is love and he withholdeth no good thing from his children." A little later we behold the patch fragrant with a mass of delicious berries which would tempt the most fastidious appetite. We revel in luxury until the strawberry season is over, then begin to wonder how we can get along without those bright red berries on our tables. But we soon solve this problem, for the red raspberries are soon ready. Then follows the black raspberry, grapes, blackberries both early and late varieties. So you see God has provided us with a variety of fruit which follows each other in rapid succession through the entire growing season, and the end is not yet for in our cellars and fruit closets are found an endless variety of canned fruits, jellies, jams, preserves, etc., prepared by the good housewife for winter days.

Who that has enjoyed all those good things will say that small fruit does not

are found an endiess variety of camera fruits, jellies, jams, preserves, etc., prepared by the good housewife for winter days.

Who that has enjoyed all those good things will say that small fruit does not pay a hundred fold for all the money and labor we spend in producing it at home? Children delight in them. It is a sad picture to see little children with pale and pinched faces gazing wistfully at the delicious berries in a neighbor's garden, while they must be deprived of this healthful, wholesome food simply because their parents neglect the little effort required to produce them. If we have not ambition to sow we surely cannot reap.

Then let us consider the profits to be derived from growing small fruits. First, it is a very healthful occupation. Women and children who are delicate and languid will find great restorative tonic in coming in contact with nature, and taking a course of treatment consisting of sunbaths, free inhalation of oxygen, and electric treatment from that wonderful battery, old mother earth. Many a doctor bill could thus be saved and many a life lengthened. Again, while money does not grow on bushes, some bushes produce a commodity which can readily be exchanged for money. I have a row of red raspberries about ten rods long from which I have sold \$10.00 worth of berries annually for a number of years. A neighbor sells from \$40.000 to \$60.000 worth of strawberries every year from his garden. Surely a few acres set to small fruits and properly taken care of would be a little gold mine at home. There is something fascinating about this occupation; our spirits grow younger, the air is exhilarating the birds sing around us, the bees are humming from blossom to blossom; the harmony we see in nature calms our tired nerves, the exercise sharpens our appetites and we sleep that kind of sleep from which one awakens rested and refreshed. Take my advice; it will pay you to raise small fruits.

SMALL FRUIT EXPERIENCE.

SMALL FRUIT EXPERIENCE.

SMALL FRUIT EXPERIENCE.

I am an advocate of close pruning where small fruit is concerned, yet I know from experience that this can be overdone, says Farmer's Voice. I had a blackberry patch which had been properly pinched back during the growing season and promised an immense yield. Following an idea which I had imbibed from reading I cut back the laterals in the spring severely. I thought I had done the right thing and expected a large yield of berres. Great was my disappointment, however, when the bushes put forth but few blossoms, and the crop of berries was scarcely one-fourth what it should have been. After a thorough examination and observation of some bushes in another part of the

ANOTHER COMBINATION OFFER:

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER papers one year for 600, the val a. There are others nearly as liberal on another page.

field which had not been pruned at all, and which gave an abundant yield of fine berries, I came to the conclusion that I had been too thorough in the work of spring pruning. The next year I was careful to leave the laterals at least one-half longer than the previous season—result a full crop of the finest berries I had ever seen grow.

One day last summer a fruit tree agent called upon me while I was at work with my help in a patch of Columbian raspberries which were a sight to behold at the time, being weighted down with purple beauties that made the mouth water.

"What are these?" he asked in admiration.

what are these. It is asset the state of the same time showing a picture of a Columbian bush ten feet high, with a man reaching far above his head after the fruit.

man reaching far above his head after the fruit.

"That is the way our Columbians grow," said he.

Laughing, I explained to him that the bush represented in his book was a monstrosity. The Columbian is a giant among raspberries, and might, if allowed to grow at will, become a small tree, but when properly plucked and pruned became a low, broad-branched bush capable of producing an enormous crop of large, luscious berries, year after year, without becoming exhausted. Proper pruning and cultivating is the grand desideratum in the small fruit business.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

The king of small fruits is the strawberry, says I. M. Merril, Mich., in The Farmer's Voice. After years of experimenting I have settled down to the raising a few kinds, those of standard excellence and have found my trade growing year by year.

Where one is situated near a large city the strawberry grower experiences little trouble in disposing of his crop, but away out in the country, away from the great centers of trade, the problem is a far different one, and unless a man is determined to succeed and has an aptitude for the work I would advise him to let small fruit entirely alone.

Fruit raising is a business by itself and will ever remain such. The general farmer had best not dabble in it.

To become a successful fruit raiser requires, as I have said, an aptitude for the work, indefatigable industry and a large degree of patience. Possessing these there is no danger of a failure.

In my own case I found that it is one thing to raise the fruit and another thing to sell it. People can be educated up to the fruit habit.

When I ,first set out with a few crates of berries to seek customers I was truly surprised at the lack of interest displayed by people in general. My first customer was a farmer who reckoned he'd take a quart for the woman and young ones.

reckoned he'd take a quart for the woman and young ones.

Still another farmer, a wealthy cattle raiser with a large family, refused even to look at my wares, sniffing at the idea that "strawberries" were in any way necessary for the family table.

But mark you, this same man is now an eager customer of mine to the tune of from fifteen to twenty crates of berries every year, with no grumble at the price.

price.

He says his folks can't get along without the the berries both fresh and canned; and yet before I began selling, the only small fruit the family saw, from year's end to year's end were a few small wild berries.

I had many amusing experiences during my first year in the business, and was at one time well-nigh discouraged, but came out with flying colors in the end and lived to rejoice over the victory.

A lad was interested in the compass, and in explaining it the teacher said: "You have in front of you, the north; "You have in front of you, the north; on the right, the east, on your left, the west. What have you behind you? After a few moments' reflection, the boy exclaimed: 'A patch on my pants,' and to make the information more emphatic, he continued in a shamefaced manner: 'I knew you'd see it. I told ma you would.'"—Marion Co., Ind., Mail.

A sentimental city girl was out in the country visiting recently, and back of the barn she espied some calves. "Oh, the pretty, sweet little cowlets," she said gushingly. "They ain't cowlets," gruffly replied the hardened son of toil, "them are bullets,"—Marion Co., Ind., Mail.

One advertisement won't do all, You've got to keep 'em going.

One advertisement won't do all, You've got to keep 'em going.

What Deadhead—Do you mind if I call you Cora instead of Miss Cora?

Miss Cora—No, indeed! I'm getting dreadfully tired of being called "Miss" anyhow.—Comic Cuts.

Citiman—How are the trains on your road? Pretty regular?

Subbubs—Oh, no; they vary.
Citiman—Not on time, eh?
Subbubs—No; they're invariably late when you're early, and early when you're late.—Philadelphia Press.

"Your salary isn't enough to support my daughter, sir."

"Im glad you've come to that conclusion so early, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

Tear out old and good for nothing trees; plant good ones of the sorts which suit your local conditions.

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Bidn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble.

I had tried so many remedies without their aving benefited me that I was about discouraged, ut in a few days after taking your wonderful wamp-Root I began to feel better. I was out of health and run down generally;



had no appetite, was dissy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root, as above stated. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers.

Gratefully yours, MRS. A. L. WALKER, 46 West Linden St., Atlanta, Ga.

WOMEN suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not always correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles. Perhaps you suffer almost continually with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and utter exhaustion.

Your poor health makes you nervous, irritable, and at times despondent; but thousands of just such suffering or brokendown women are being restored to health and strength every day by the use of that wonderful discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

Why Swamp-Root Clives Strength.

Why Swamp-Root dives strength.

Not only does Swamp-Root bring new life and activity to the kidneys, the cause of the trouble, but by strengthening the kidneys it acts as a general tonic and food for the entire constitution.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle sent free by mail.

In taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root you

bottle sent free by mail.
In taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy Will do for YOU, Every Reader of Green's Fruit Grower May Have a Sample Bottle FREE by Mail.

SPECIAL NOTICE—No matter how many doctors you have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself, and to your family, to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its strongest friends to-day are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again. So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to its wonderful curative properties. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in Green's Fruit Grower. The Proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer. If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50 cent and \$1.00 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

Chance of Long Life.—Taking a million as a basis of calculation, statistics show that at the end of 70 years there will still survive 312,000 out of 1,000,000 persons. At the expiration of 80 years there will be 107,000 survivors of the original million. When it comes to 90 years of existence, there is a terrible thinning of the ranks. Only 8,841 out of the 1,000,000, or 1 in 115, will live to that age. At 97, but 244, or 1 in 410, will be alive. At 98, half of these will have dropped out, leaving only 119 souls alive out of the original 1,000,000. One's chances to reach 98, according to these tables, is about 1 in 840.

Of the original 1,000,000 only 54 will live of the original 1,000,000 only or will are to see 99 years, or about 1 person out of 18,500. The century mark will be reached by only 23 out of the 1,000,000, or in other words, out of a group of 43,500 people born at the same time only one will fill out the century span of exist-

ence.
Only 1 in 3,000,000 persons will reach the age of 104 years. Just 1 in 5,000,000 can be expected to see 105 birthdays, and as to living to be 106 years old, these tables place that contingency as out of the range of practical calculations. Possibly one human being out of 10,000,000 who shall have seen the light for the first time in 1904 will be alive to 2010. in 1904 will be alive in 2010.

CANT DO IT.

One step won't take you very far, You've got to keep on walking.
One paper won't tell what you are, You've got to keep on talking.
One inch won't make you very tall, You've got to keep on growing.

One advertisement won't do all, You've got to keep 'em going.

—Publicity, Londo



The Star Chimney Lock.

patented lock to hold a lamp chimney on the burner, pre-ling it from being broken by draughts or falls in the hands of clease persons. Sample by mail, postpaid, ten cents. Agents ted. FRIE: NOVELTY CO., 522 Vise bis, Camben, N. J. SPRAY NOW For San Jose scale and a fungus diseases, use Till PREFECTION SPRAYES

and barrel, combined hand and horse power. Sprays or g, trees, potatoes, etc. Catalogue free. THOMAS PEPPLER, Box 30, Highstown, N. J.

Seeds, Plants, Roses,



For Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism

covery by which All can Now East hemselves at Home—Does Away Surgical Operations—Positively as Bright's Disease and Worst see of Rheumatism—Thous-ands Aiready Cured—Note Endorsers—

TRIAL TREATMENT AND 64-PAGE BOOK FREE.



None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free."

"None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free." in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements as the treatment has been thoroughly investigated besides being tried in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful, but invertheless the highest authorities say it will positively oure Bright's disease, disbetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, pains in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, pains in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, pains in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, saiding, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such recumatic affections as shorole, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to urin acid poison in the kidneys—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

That the ingredients will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, London; the editors of the United States Dispensatory and the American Pharmacopoela, both official works; Dr. H. C. Wood, member of the National Academy of Science and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But all this and more is explained in a 64-page illustrated book which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. He wants you to have this book as well as a trial treatment of his discovery, and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money, by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 757 Turnock Building, Chicago

It would seem that any reader so afflicted hald write the company at once since no oney is involved and the indorsements are m such a high and trustworthy source.

ty is Found that Permanently Cure



By MAY TEST IT FREE.

S. J. Colwell, of Detroit, Mich., writes: 'Our
boy is entirely cured of
those well ifs, and is now
in school every day. He has
not had a spell in 'many
the shool every day. He has
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family dector who know of
the cure thinks it wonderful,
and took your address, asyine
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thes way should know of it,
troubles of any kind, you
should make a thorough test of
this wonderful treatment as
once. It will cure you.
Sopositive an I that can
sure any case of Fits, no malsure any case of Fits, no malsure any case of Fits, no malsure in the should be a full two weeks'
test treatment, with my "Guide
for Epilophice," to any sufferefor Epilophice, 'to any suffere-

For Epilepites, to any sufferer for it. In many cases the Fits are stopped by this ten mt alone. It had cured thousands where all else had Why not make a trial of it yourself, and learn wate for you. IT 15 FREE. Address Dr. Chas. W. Green, 46 SR., Rattle Creek, Mich.

MY FACE IS WHITE AS MILK,

ing Business information for a two-cent : U. G. WARFORD, Newburgh, N. Y.

COLD STORAGE FOR FRUIT GROWERS AT MODERATE COST.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Madison Cooper. CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.

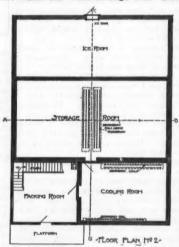


Plan No. 1, which is illustrated by per spective, plan and sectional views is suitable for a capacity of from 200 to 1,000 barrels of apples or other fruit, without able for a capacity of from 200 to 1,000 barrels of apples or other fruit, without change in arrangement of rooms and general plan of building. The cold storage space consists of a large storage room 12 feet in height, which may easily be maintained at a temperature of 30 degrees F. during the warmest midsummer weather, and a smaller room, marked "Cooling Room" on the plan, 8 feet in height, which is used for bringing down the temperature of the fruit partly before placing in the large storage room. Access to the storage room is only had through the cooling room, preventing at all times the inflow of warm air. This cooling room is most useful during comparatively warm weather, for instance, while storing the summer or winter varieties of fruit, or for cooling and storing Bartlett pears or similar fruit which require quick cooling. By placing the fruit over night in the cooling room a large part of the heat may be removed and then, when removed to the storage room no marked change of temperature

TLOOR PLAN NO 1-

will take place. The cooling room has pipe coils of sufficient capacity to carry a uniform temperature of 30 degrees F. during the cold weather of fall and winter and this room may be used for permanent storage of the hardy winter varieties which are not placed in storage as a rule until cold weather in the fall. The cooling room is entered from a packing or receiving room, as it is generally called. The packing room may be made larger if desired, or it may be omitted if cold storage is to be built adjacent to a fruit packing shed already in use. The packing room is provided with a chimney, so that a fire may be built in extreme cold weather if necessary to prevent low temperature in the storage room and cooling room, or when it is desired to work in packing room in winter. From the packing room in winter. From the packing room, stairs lead up to lofts above storage, packing and cooling rooms. These lofts are useful for the storage of empty packages, etc. The lice room adjoins both the packing and storage rooms, and is thus protected from the sun on two sides. There are no openings from the ice room to any part

of the building except to tank house for the purpose of raising ice to tank. Plan No. 2 is in most respects like plan No. 1, but is adapted to larger houses. Plan No. 2 may be readily built ranging in capacity from 1,000 to 2,000 barrels. The estimate is based on a capacity of 1,500 barrels. The ice room is placed at one end of the house in this case and the 1,500 barrels. The ice room is placed at one end of the house in this case and the storage room between the ice room on one side and packing and cooling rooms on the other. The storage, cooling and packing rooms bear the same relation to each other and are of the same height and similarly equipped as in plan No. 1. It should be understood that both these plans include about as much space in the packing room and lofts as is contained in the storage rooms equipped with the cooling apparatus. In case it is desired to dispense with this storage space for empty packages, etc., as would be the case when the cold storage was built





Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.



Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated sefore the editorial board of the Evening Post, one of the eading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the Post, and five Cases of Bright's Disease and Dia betes were selected by then and placed under Dr. Mott' care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured Harvard University havin been chosen by the board 1 make examination of the nublic to

can obtain copies of the papers by writing to D. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An easay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K MOTT, M. D., 51 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them re-turn again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W.H.PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLAD WITH HEAD. GUARANTEED.

BOOKLET FREE, BYEN FIELD & 60.

182 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, LLL. Darken Your Gray Hair



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ety pages, all about





s been photographing orchards, fields, etc., and has collected aphs in a new book with helicitude from the first growers, instructing the rets of fruit growing. It is unlike hed, illustrating and deserbing ning and growing trees, etc. fruit grower should have. The we will accept 10c. if you will see. Our new fruit catalogue will

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ON PIELD & CO., Hair

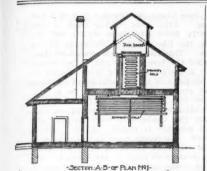
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TRED. Cause restored. At-Eatheartily, anything, go ther need of ges, all about affalo, N. Y. PIUM

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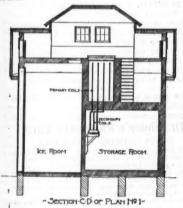




able to build much cheaper than cities.

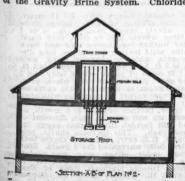
able to build much cheaper than cities, but this is not always true.

The ice room in this style cold storage house is merely a storage place for ice, and there are no openings from the ice into the storage part of the building. The ice room is to be filled in winter, and will accommodate sufficient ice not only for the operation of the cold storage plant for an entire season, but for any ordinary farm or family uses as well. No packing material of any sort is used on or around the ice. The floor, sides and ceiling of ice room are well insulated with mill shavings or some similar material. This saves considerable unpleasant labor in taking out ice, and the ice will keep as well or better than it will in the old style way of covering with sawdust or other material. The ice is also clean and ready for use when taken out. Ice is filled into the ice room through an ice door extending from floor to ceiling, consisting of inner and outer sections which are filled between with shavings or other material after filling the room with ice. Ice may be removed from the ice room for uses outside of the building through the filling door. Ice for use in the primary tank of the Gravity Brine System is first broken or pulverized in the ice room and then raised by a rope through a trap door to the tank house.



The operation of the Gravity Brine System which cools the rooms is based on well known natural laws that heat expands and cold contracts. The system consists of primary coils of pipe in a tank above and secondary coils of pipe in the room below, connected by pipe mains and forming a complete circulating circuit. Each circulating circuit is filled with a solution of chloride of calcium. In operation the tank containing the primary coils is filled with pounded ice through which salt is mixed. The ice and salt in contact with the primary coils lowers the temperature of the calcium solution therein, causing it to contract and become heavier. Owing to its greater weight, it falls or circulates down into the secondary coils and the warmer and lighter solution from the secondary coils circulates up into primary coils in the tank. This produces an automatic circulation which continues as long as ice and salt are supplied to the tank. Temperatures down to 15 degrees F, are readily obtained by this system, but these low temperatures are not required in fruit storing.

The humidity or moisture in the air of the storage room is regulated by the Patent Chloride of Calcium Process. This consists of gutters with perforated bottoms supported above the secondary coils of the Gravity Brine System. Chloride



WORLD IS FULL OF PIGS

111 PIGS FROM 5 SOWS IN 6 MONTHS

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis. Coin, Iowa.

DEAR Sirs:—I have been feeding the "International Stock Food" for the last three years and find it to be all that you claim for it. Last April I had five sows that farrowed sixty-one head of pigs. Four of the sows had twelve head each, the fifth one

had thirteen head. Fifty-five head of these pigs will average over 200 pounds each at six months old, and I must give "International Stock Food" credit for at least part of the large litters and the great growth of my pigs. These same five sows farrowed fifty head of pigs in the September following, an average of ten pigs to the sow, making 111 head of good, strong pigs from five sows in less than six months. Yours truly, A. G. HULLMAN.

Write Us About "laternational Stock Food." We flave Thousands of Similar Testimonials

BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY,

WILL PAY YOU AT \$10.00 GASH TO IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED

IST.—NAME THIS PAPER.

IST SEED,—HOW MUCH BECOME MINE, U. S. A. 1

SEE AL GRACE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapelie, Minn., U. S. A. 1

ON ALLEY POTTER OF OUR CHARPISH STALLION DAR PATCH 1868. (Sho Si by SC) RAILED TOU FI



id we agree to accept your plant we agree to accept your plant were the comment of the property of the propert

of calcium in the lump form is placed in these gutters. This calcium has the property of absorbing moisture and impurities from the air to such an extent as to form a solution of chloride of calcium or brine. More or less calcium may be used and the air maintained at the correct humidity. The calcium solution or brine drips down through perforations in bottom of gutters and passes down over pipes, preventing the formation of frost. This results in greater cooling efficiency, as frost on pipes insulates them against taking up heat, therefore partly destroying their refrigerating value.

For cold storage houses of a capacity greater than about 2,000 barrels of fruit, the complete Cooper Systems are general-ly installed. In addition to the Gravity Brine System and Chloride of Calcium Process, they consist of the Forced Air Circulating and Ventilating Systems, viz.: an improved method of circulating the air of the storage rooms over the

Health's Decalogue.

First—Rise early, retire early and fill your day with work.
Second—Water and bread maintain life; pure air and sunshine are indispensable to health.
Third—Frugality and sobriety form the best elixir of longevity.
Fourth—Cleanliness prevents rust; the best cared for machines last the longest.

est.

Fifth—Enough sleep repairs waste and strengthens; too much sleep softens and enfeebles.

Sixth—To be sensibly dressed is to give freedom to one's movements and warmth to be protected from sudden changes of temperature.

Seventh—A clean and cheerful house makes a happy home.

Eighth—The mind is refreshed and invigorated by distractions and amusement, but abuse of them leads to dissipation, and dissipation to vice.



The Cutaway Harrow Co.,

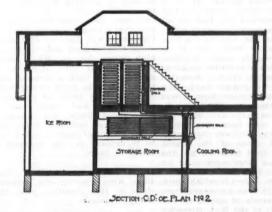
PRES DOST by Test—78 Years
LABOURY NUMBERS.
FRUTE BOOK free. We PAY CASH
WANT MORE SALBRIMM PAY Weskly
STARK BROJ, Louisiana, Mo.; Bassville, N. Y.; Efe



Servant Girl Wanted. grower desires to ploy a servant girl to do the usual kitchen work, oking, etc. Washing will be done by another reant. He will pay from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week, ording to the competency of the servant; he is been paying \$5.00 per week for good service, as been paying \$5.00 per week for good service as servant must not be over forty years old servant must not be over forty years old in rin family. Please write, glying references. Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Robbester, N. Y.



CREAM



secondary coils in the storage rooms, and a system for ventilating cold storage rooms by the forcing in of air which has been thoroughly purified, dried, and brought to about the temperature of the storage room. These air circulating and ventilating systems are necessary in larger houses where the arrangement is more complicated and the rooms are larger and the natural circulation of the cooled air is not uniform in all parts of the rooms; thus making advisable the use of a forced air circulation induced by a power driven fan. On account of requiring continuous power, the air circulating system has not been applied to the small houses here described. The systems have been in service for several years and a good many plants have been built, both East and West and have proved reliable for the various purposes to which modern cold storage has been applied. I will be pleased to answer questions.—Madison Cooper, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ninth—Cheerfulness makes love of life, and love of life is half of health. On the contrary, sadness and discouragement hasten old age.

Tenth—Do you gain your living by your intellect? Then do not allow your arms and legs to grow stiff. Do you earn your bread by your pickaxe? Do not forget to cultivate your mind, and to enlarge your thought.—French Medical Review.

The two kinds of people I mean,
Are the people who lift and the people who
lean.

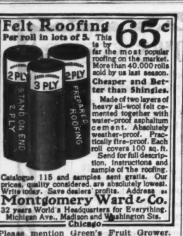
Wherever you go you will find the world's
masses
Are always divided in just these two
classes;
And oddly enough, you will find, too, I
ween,

ween.
There is one lifter to twenty who lean.
In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of over-taxed lifters who toil down the road?

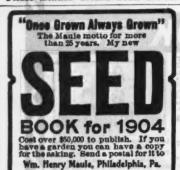
road?

Ire you a leaner, who lets others bear reportion of the labor, and worry, and care?

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



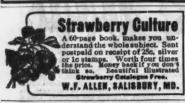
wo Million STRAWBERRY PLANTS

very one of them good honest plants with an undance of branching roctlets. Good big owns. Free frem disease and in the most rifty growing condition. Guaranteed true name and variety. No other grower can oduce anything better. Our

STRAWBERRY CATALOGUE

ties we grow. Tells just what each here on our own farm. alog to-day, quoting low prices and quantities. It's sure to make and

J. W. JONES & SON, Box 22, Allen, Md.









THE KING OF HARROWS.



Notes by the Editor.

Notes by the Editor.

The Bditor's Work.—Much that our friends write for Green's Fruit Grower has to be re-written at this office. There are few people who can condense their articles. In evey man's composition useless words are found. In my own editorials, on reading them, I find superfluous words and aim to strike them out. Since we never issue less than 110,000 copies of Green's Fruit Grower, each useless word must be printed 110,000 times. If in one article of one column there are twenty words that might be left out, and still not injure the sense or clearness, there would be saved the printing of 220,000 words.

Crazy.—George Francis Train has said "Some people think I am crazy. Suppose in a peanut village a cocoanut rolls in, what would the peanuts say about the big cocoanut?"

Wigwams.—How would you like to live in a wigwam during a severe winter when the temperature is 30 or 40 below zero. Many Indians thus live surrounded only by poles covered with skins of animals or with canvas. There is only one room in this wigwam; the inimates are not in danger of freezing. They sleep upon the ground. There are men and women who live without houses of any kind in localities where snow flies during the winter. This shows that man can become accustomed to almost any kind of exposure.

young or whether it is very hardy and long lived. Yes, Bismark bears fruit on very young trees. The fruit is remarkably large and handsome; it is an early winter apple not so good in quality as Hubbardston. It is perfectly hardy at Rochester, N. Y. I cannot say whether it is hardy for the Northwest but am confident it is hardy enough for Illinois.

Suckers.—These are queer fish, with noses puckered like the end of a rubber hose pipe. They lie upon the bed of streams with these sucker mouths placed close to the bottom, sucking in not only the water, but sediment and other food that comes down with the current. At night, in June, these fish run up from the larger streams or lakes into the little brooks. When I was a boy we made a hoop net. This we held in the brook while two of our party threshed the stream above, driving the suckers down into our net. There is something weird and fascinating about such fishing at night, the stiliness broken only by the chirrups of half sleeping birds, or the rippling brook, as it forces its way over the stones. the stones.

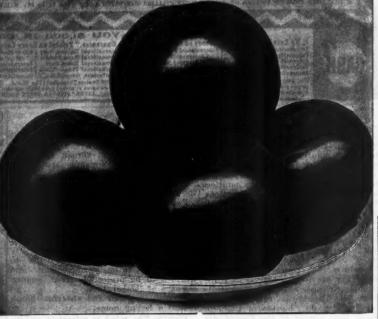
How About Ginseng?-I have taken much interest in ginseng since at best it is a humbug. There are no medical properties connected with ginseng. The misguided people of China simply have an opinion that they are benefited by the roots of ginseng, but as a matter of fact, they are no more benefited than

or arms above the trunk 3 to 4 or 5 feet long. After this cutting back a new thrifty head will form which will re-new the life and productiveness of the tree. This cutting back should be done tree. This cutting back snound before the tree leaves out. The writer has a piece of ground with woods on three sides of it, soil mixture of sand and clay and he asks if this will be a good lace for peach trees. If it is on an analysis of the same of the sam clay and he asks if this will be a good place for peach trees. If it is on an elevation it may be but I would not consider the timberland very helpful and still possibly it might be in certain years. He would have to fight the rabbits, but I do not think rabbits destroy peach trees as they do other trees. We have a special harness for plowing in orchards to prevent injury to trees.

The Poor House Boy.—We given in this issue of Green's Fruit Grower an interesting account of a boy, who, having no relatives, was consigned to the poor house. This is a marvelous record and should be full of encouragement for our readers who are struggling with destiny. This boy, the second day after he ran away from the poor house, found a home in the country where he remained until he was 21 years of age. He is now a wealth man with a fine family of children, all of which he has given an excellent education. After this experience why should any one be discouraged under the most adverse circumstances?

The Northern Slope.—Green's Fruit Grower often gets inquiries as to whether the northern slope is more desirable than the western, eastern or the southern slope. The northern slope has its disadvantages, but if you have good soll and give good culture you can grow good crops of small or large fruits no matter which way the land slopes. One advantage of the northern slope is that buds do not begin to open so quickly there as they would on the eastern or southern slope therefore the fruits will be later and less liable to be injured by late spring frost, or even by severe freezing in winter, in the case of peach trees. An eastern or southern slope will be earlier, thus you will get your strawberries growing there into market earlier and secure a higher price for them than you would on the northern slope; since the eastern and southern slope gets more sunshine, growth there should be more vigorous than on the northern slope.

The game of divorce is not worth the scandal.



RHODE ISLAND GREENING.

Rhode Island Greening.—For many years this has been one of the most popular of American apples. It is of large size, is remarkably productive and the fruit is considered the best of all for cooking. It is surprising what a difference there is in the cooking qualities of various apples. While the R. I. Greening cooks easily, makes delicious ples, sauce, etc., other varieties seemingly of as good quality are not desirable for cooking, but will remain hard, each slice appearing in the same form it was when placed in the oven. While the R. I. Greening trees are not quite so straight as they come from the nursery as are the Spy and Baldwin they make beautiful orchard trees of the largest beautiful orchard trees of the size. At Green's fruit farm we had the R. I. Greening as large around as an apple barrel, with tops that extended 40 feet high and 30 to 40 feet in width. Such trees as these will bear anywhere from ten to twenty barrels of apples in one season. The fruit is in demand in all markets and sells readily at good prices. In addition to its desirable characteristics as a good cooking apple it is agood apple to eat. In planting an apple the plants and the seed, also in growing the plant

ten to twenty barrels of apples in one season. The fruit of the R. I. Greening is remarkably fair with few defective specimens. The fruit is in demand in all markets and sells readily at good prices. In addition to its desirable characteristics as a good cooking apple it is a good apple to eat. In planting an apple orchard do not omit R. I. Greening.

Questions Answered—F. G. Holffliger with the has been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower for fifteen years and has been enlightened and entertained by reading its instructive pages. He asks if clematis vines will grow where water falls from the roof of the porch. I will say yes. The water falls from the roof of the porch. I will say yes. The water falls from the roof of the porch. I will say yes. The water falls from the roof of the porch. I will say yes. The water falls from the roof of the porch. I will say yes at the clematis, or to any other vine. The clematis will grow in any fertile side cut back very year half the past season on the season do not need such outting back but simply need to be kept in shape and the soil is very hard clay at planting I would remove a portion of the hard clay and plant the roots of the vines in good loose garden soil. He also asks if Bismarks and ingenies devices was hearded back to correspond the past year. Notice that all trees are should be cut back the apple, plum, or cherry trees unless some one branch was far outgrowing the others. Such a branch might be headed back to correspond with the other branches. The peach and has been enlightened and entertained by reading its instructive pages. He asks if clematis vines will grow the porch. I will say yes. The water falls from the roof of the porch. I will say yes. The water falls from the roof of the porch. I will say yes a planting the product of the season will grow the porch. I will say yes a planting the product of the produc

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure COSTS NOTHING IF IT FAILS.

COSTS NOTHING IF IT FAILS.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint to the search of the



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The Country Road.

From the busy fields of farmer-folk
It starts on its winding way,
Goes over the hill, and across the brook,
Where the minnows love to play;
Then, past the mill with its water wheel,
And the pond that shows the sky;
And up to the bridge by the village store,
And the church with its spire so high.

You would never think that the country road,
From the hill to the store, could be So long to a boy with an errand to do And another boy to see.
You can never dream how short it is From the farm to the frozen pond.
Nor how very much further it always is To the schoolhouse just beyond.

Oh, the country road! at the farther end It runs up hill and down,
Away from the woods and the rippling brook
To the toiling, rushing town.
But, best of all, when you're tired and sick Of the noisy haunts of men,
If you fellow it back, it will lead you home To the woods and fields again.

—St. Nicholas.

Fruit Growing in Town and City.

Fruit Growing in Town and City.

H. A. Bassett of Ohio writes Green's Fruit Grower that he would like to get more information about fruit growing for people who who do not own an acre of land but who simply have a lot from 100 to 200 feet wide by from 200 to 300 feet deep. He says he is not interested in hearing about shipments of thousands of barrels of apples, in picking and storing such large quantities for he has none to sell, but he would like to learn how to provide his home with the various large and small fruits in abundance. There is much to be said on this subject. There are few people who realize how much can be done in the way of fruit growing on a lot 50 feet wide by 150 feet deep, which is the usual size of many city lots, and which is much smaller than many village lots. I know of a lot in Rochester even smaller than the smallest one of these two and if the reader could see the fruit that grew upon this small lot stacked all at one time on tables or benches, I am sure he would be astonished. Grape vines were planted along the line fences and several were climbing around the house. It is possible to have from ten to fifty grape vines on such a small lot. There were peaches, apricots, plums, apples, quinces and pears growing upon this small place, probably not less than fifty trees in all. Such small pieces of ground can be kept fertile without difficulty in the city where manure is so plentiful, and the trees, plants and vines being so near at hand are always under the watchful care of the owner, and are not likely to be overlooked as are many trees and vines growing on large farms or plantations. Thus these fruits were well cultivated, were growing and in fertile soil, were well pruned and if any insects attacked them they were sprayed. In one corner was a strawberry bed and there were a few currant and raspberry bushes. The owners of this little fruit plantation took great pride in their



BURBANK JAPAN PLUM

fruits. Last fall they sent me a spray of plums which grew upon their place and which I had photographed. I was not able to show all of the fruit on this spray but the amount of fruit was something astonishing. The variety was Burbank plum. Remember that this little plantation had not been fruiting very long, possibly not over five or ten years. There may come a time later, when some of the trees may have to be cut out, otherwise the trees on this small plece of ground will become crowded. Aside from the large amount of

This factory is Good for \$50



fruit secured from this city lot the place was beautified by vines trailing over the fences and over the gables of the house, and by the shade and blossoms and the fruit of the trees in the yard. There is danger in planting too largely on a small lot. For myself I would aim to have strawberries, currants, red and black raspberries, blackberries and grapes even if I had room for nothing else. After that I should plant peach trees, a few plum trees, quinces, omitting apples since apple trees occupy more room. I would plant dwarf pears. Peach trees more often bear fruit in abundance about a little home like this than when planted in large orchards.

A very useful practice in the windy

A very useful practice in the windy west is to set a stake alongside of newly planted trees and tie the stem of the tree to the stake with some soft substance. If the tree is supported for two months it will become rooted and then the stake may be removed. Care must be exercised not to tie the tree too tight so that it will be confined in its growth.

Cooking apples must be sour or at least tart to be useful in the kitchen. For summer use we have found the Duchess and Red Astrachan the best. For fall use there is no better apple than the Maiden Blush. The Rhode Island Greening is the king of apples for cooking, yet it is closely followed by the Northern Spy. In the northwest the Rhode Island Greening will not flourish, but its relative, the Northwestern Greening, will take its place.

Not Irish.—"I suppose," said Mrs. Old-castle, "your son, like most of the young men of the present day, is looking for-ward with a great deal of eagerness to his natrimony."

What Do We Mean Anyway?

George W. Borden writes Green's Fruit Grower that he is pleased with our magazine in general but that he finds conflicting advice given therein which conflicting advice given therein people on various subjects and it must be expected that different people will have different ways of doing almost everything each one holding firmly to his own way. I, the editor of Green's Fruit Grower, do not consider myself to be as competent in all the affairs of life as to decide positively which is the best method, the best remedy or the best procedure; in fact that which is best for one locality may not be the best for another. A medical remedy which will be helpful to one patient may not be helpful to another afflicted with the same disease. My idea of a helpful journal is one that gives suggestions of various kinds, in fact, an assortment of suggestions, leaving it largely with the reader to select those that seem to him most reasonable for his particular vicinity. The opinions I express in my editorials I am personally reseponsible for. The things occasionally offered by my correspondents and the things clipped from journals I do not hold myself responsible for. They are simply suggestions that my readers should make the most of, making no use of them if they do not appeal to their better judgment. Such letters as Mr. Borden writes are exceptionally helpful to the editor. He makes many suggestions in his kind letter which I shall make use of in future issues. I wish many of my subscribers would favor me with criticisms or suggestions. scribers would favor me with criticisms or suggestions.

men of the present day, is looking forward with a great deal of eagerness to his patrimony."

"Oh," replied the hostess, "there ain't any Irish blood in our family at all. Josiah's folks all came from Masachusetts and I'm from New Jersey stock."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A remnant of the Sevis tribe of Indians inhabits the island of Tiburon, in the gulf of California, and is ruled entirely by the women. Formerly the tribe numbered about five thousand, but is now shrunk to a few hundred, living a life of almost complete isolation, and refusing to intermarry with any of the Indians.

The number of stars visible to the

The number of stars visible to the naked eye is fewer than six thousand. The number of stars visible through the largest telescope is probably not fewer than one hundred million.



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ALLEN L. WOOD,

"Just pucker your mouth for a whistle,
it's better to whistle than whine."
So bravely whistling their troubles away,
with earth's brave ones he fell in line,
For they had learned the lesson we all
must learn, "It's better to whistle than
whine."

whine."

• • •

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by

Mrs. L. Jennings.

I am pleased with the letters written by the readers of the Youth's Department of Green's Fruit Grower. They are bright and cheery and I wish to answer every one personally, but my time is takbright and cheery and I wish to answer visit me at my home or should I wait every one personally, but my time is taken up with so many other duties it is proper for a young lady to accept stamps impossible. We must thank our kind responding? Is it right for a young girl as the many things of interest in its ocorrespond with a young man whom pages. No one at this time need remain in ignorance with so many helpful things to read. As I am writing I am in sight of what was once called a slashing, where trees had fallen so thick it made a nice hiding place for deer. When they were take half a mile away, plunge into the lake half a mile away in the darkness. If there was a convenient home of the yound a deer far out into the was more times get near enough to shoot the deer and tow it to shore. At one time a dog followed a deer far out into the was downed. Although none of the young man half was drowned. Although none of the young man asking him there were Indians here many flint arrows and some stone hatchets have been for his credentials, for recommendation from his pastor or some well known perfound. It may well be asked where are the wite man has swept them away."

Practical Suggestions.

these Indians and what was their reason for leaving? Some of them "Died not by famine or lingering decay, the steel of the white man has swept them away."

If we follow the career of every person who has become truly great and successful in the world we will find that at some period they had to make sacrifices. It is natural for most of us to avoid sacrifice and responsibility and it is undoubtedly being done by many to-day to their detriment. I have heard young people tell how they were going to get into an easy place in life, where dollars would be plenty, and where they would have a good time. Then after such plans or similar ones are made, the choice is regarded as supreme and irrevocable. Yet life is more than a great joke as some would have it. There are the interests of others at stake. They cannot be dismissed without consideration. The statement made long ago; "no one liveth to himself and no one dieth to himself," still holds true. We owe comething to those who surround us; to the home folks; the neighbors; the community and world at large. Instead of the world owing us a living, we owe the world a living. The one that waits for the world world at large. Instead of the world owing us a living, we owe the world a living. The one that waits for the world to bring him a living will wait till doomsday. To minister to humanity is no menial calling. The missionary laboring with the savages of darkest Africa is a hero if he did nothing but introduce civilization. Then there is always the need of persistent and patient effort to achieve success, but of this we are more familiar. Edison has lately said, "genius is partly inspiration, but mostly perspiration"—a very potent statement, equally true of success.—For Green's Fruit Grower by Wesley N. Peck.

"What alls you, boy? Why are yo crying so hard?"
"Because mother's gone to heaven,' sobbed the child.

other's gone to heaven,"

sobbed the child.

"O, don't fret so," replied the girl consolingly, "sure, maybe she hasn't."—

New York Times.

"But he's more than me equal." said

Mr. Nolan, dubiously, "and look at the
size of him."

"Sure and you don't want foulks to be saying Terry Nolan is a coward?" demanded a reproachful friend.
"Well, I dunno," and Mr. Nolan gazed mournfully about him. "I'd rather that than to have them saying day afther tomorrow, 'How natural Terry looks!' "—"Youth's Companion."

Aunt Hannah's Replies.

Aunt Hannah's Replies.

DEPARTMENT.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—I am 17 years old. I desire to go into the poultry business in which I have had some experience but I have head some corresponding with a widow lady 20 years old. She has plenty of money of her own and says she will furnish me with all I need in starting in any kind of business that I may select. I have had a very hard time at home and desire to marry this girl. I ask your advice.—Missouri Reader.

There on the slippary pavement the little nowsboy fell,
And in a childish complaining voice his troubles commenced to tell.

"Oh! never mind about this, chum," said manly little shine,
"Just pucker your mouth for a whistle, it's better to whistle than whine."

"Unit pucker your mouth for a whistle, it's better to whistle than whine."

"I have had a very hard time at home and desire to marry this girl. I ask your advice.—Missouri Reader.

Reply:—Since you do not say anything about your love for this girl I have some doubts on that point. I would not advise any man or woman to marry unless he or she is particularly attracted to the individual. Marriage without love is, in nearly every instance, a failure. I see no objection to your marrying this girl providing there is a mutual attachment between you.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—I am 17 years old. I desire to go into the poultry business in which I have head some experience but I have head some experience but I have head some corresponding with a widow lady 20 years old. She has plenty of money of her own and says she will large the more providing the providing there is a intum. I have head a very hard time at home and desire to marry this girl. I ask your advice.—Missouri Reader.

Reply:—Since you do not say anything about your love for this girl. I ask your advice.—Missouri Reader.

Reply:—Since you do

Dear Aunt Hannah:—I am corresponding with a young man who has never visited me at home. In his letters he has several times written that he would like to see me. He has hinted about coming but has never asked if he might. Will it be proper for me to invite him to visit me at my home or should I wait until he comes without invitation? Is it

Practical Suggestions.

For Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. Mary C. Walker.

An apple kept in a cake box will keep a rich cake moist and fresh for a long time. Remove the apple when it is with-ered.

If a mustard poultice or plaster be mixed with vinegar instead of water all risk of a chill is avoided. If the white of an egg is used in mixing the mustard, it will not blister the most delicate skin.

In cleansing water bottles and glass jugs use tea leaves. They cleanse in-stantly and perfectly, leaving the glass

Hot liquids may be poured with safe-ty into glass vessels by holding them in the hand instead of standing them upon the table.

Kerosene oil will soften boots and shoes that have long been hardened by water and will render them as pliable as

Brooms dipped a moment or two in boiling suds once a week wear much longer making them soft and pliable.

Value of Hot Water.—The uses of hot water are many. For example, there is nothing that so quickly cuts short congestion of the lungs, a sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly. Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck. A towel folded several tmes, dipped in water, quickly wrung out and applied over the toothache or neuralgia will generally afford prompt relief. A strip of fiannel or onapkin, folded lengthwise and wrung out in hot water and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup will sometimes bring relief in ten minutes.—Washington Star.

Two Useful Helps.—Alcohol will quick-

Two Useful Helps,-Alcohol will quick-Two Useful Helps.—Alcohol will quick-ly remove an obstinate porous plaster and the unsightly stains which it often leaves and upon which soap and water have no effect. A twin trifle that may sometimes be of use is that a drop of castor oil in the eye to remove a foreign body is as useful and much more man-ageable than the better known flaxseed. **URPEE'S** FARM ANNUAL

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does not bruise the bark.

Trees Free by doing a little work for us work for us the trees you need, but money besides. We have mature

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Over the Hills.

Over the hills and far away
A little boy steals from his morning play
And under the blossoming apple tree
He lies and he dreams of the things to be
Of battles fought and of victories won.
Of wrongs o'erthrown and of great deeds
done—

done—
le valor that he shall prove some day,
the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away,
An old man lingers at close of day;
Now that his journey is almost done,
His battles fought and his victories wonThe old-time honesty and truth.
The trustfulness and the friends of youth
Home and mother—where are they?
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away!

Eugene Field.

Clear as You Go.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Virginia Gerard.

A woman whom I know, years ago made this her watchword. She is one of the neatest women I know and so quick about her work, too. She is a very busy woman yet seems to find time for everything.

Coming into her home was a second of the second

woman yet seems to find time for everything.
Coming into her home unexpectedly at any time, I have never found it untidy. In cooking she washes her dishes as she uses them. No dirty dishes standing around in her kitchen.

Her clothes are mended and buttons sewed on as soon as she notices anything wrong. These stitches taken in time save her many others. If her attention is called to a torn coat or anything of that sort by her boys, she is never too busy to mend it then and there. She has done her work as she goes, so there is not a lot of work staring her in the face and she finds time for it then. Yet this woman does not hustle and hurry, and get worried and nervous over her work. In fact she does her work as if she enjoyed doing it more than anything else. She seems to get real pleasure out of it and those about her seem to enjoy it as much as she does and fall into her way of doing things.

ure out of it and those about her seem to enjoy it as much as she does and fall into her way of doing things.
When her boys and girls come in from school, instead of throwing hats, wraps and mittens about they place them at once where they belong. This saves time

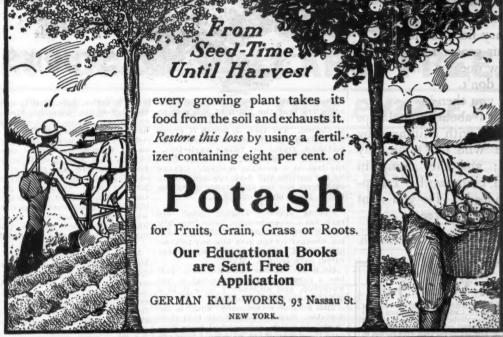
school, instead of throwing hats, wraps and mittens about they place them at once where they belong. This saves time not only in hanging them up again but also in finding them.

It happened that one day I came into this woman's home while she was getting ready to clear the table. Instead of carrying her things to the kitchen table and sorting and scraping dishes there as many housewives do, everything was cleared at once from the dining-table. Food that was left was at once placed in pantry and refrigerator. Plates were scraped and placed in neat piles, then carried into the kitchen. Here no array of dirty dishes used in cooking greeted her but all was neat and orderly. A pot and pan from which food had been sent to table had been filled with water and placed aside. It was no task at all to wash them now.

Before I went home I asked this woman the secret of her orderliness and neatness. "Clear as you go along" was her answer. It was a lesson I shall not soon forget, one which has saved me a great deal of time and worry and work.

To Editor Green's Fruit Grower, Dear Sir;—Since you have lately asked your readers for intelligent criticism on your paper, which in itself is commendable, I have determined to write you a few things which may be of interest to you. I regard Green's Fruit Grower the best secular paper that comes into the home. This may be because in the past it has had an influence over my life. A few years ago I was away at school where a large number of the boys were older than I and had made a choice of their life work. I felt very much inferior to them because I had not yet made such a choice. I was thinking it over very earnestly one time when I came home on my vacation. During this vacation some way or other a copy of Green's Fruit Grower came into my hands, the old style of wide sheets. I read this paper very carefully and the result was that the question was settled. I had always lived on a farm, yet hated it; but a few years caring for fruit trees and plants has completely won me over. Farming now is a passion with me where before it nearly killed me to be called "a farmer." So you can understand why I care for your paper. Long life to it! People are apt to pass judgment on papers by the advertisements that appear in them. To much care cannot be bestowed along this line. Don't hardly like outside cover advertisements but suppose it brings big money. The idea of To Editor Green's Fruit Grower, Dear

GREAT OOMBINATION.
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Cut this Ad Out you would pay for it at retail. Don't Buy a veh

Care of Carpets.

First, I find that heavy carpets do not require taking up every year. Once in two or even three years is sufficient, unless they are in constant use.

Every autumn, however, I take out the tacks, fold back the carpet half a yard or so, have the floor washed with a strong suds in which borax has been dissolved, which means a tablespoonful to a pail of water.

Then I dust black pepper slong the edges and retack the carpet.

Then I dust black pepper along the edges and retack the carpet.

In this way moths are kept away, and, as their favorite place is in corners and folds, this laying back enables one to search out and destroy them.

With ingrain and other carpets, after shaking them I have found it a good plan to brighten them in color by sprinkling a pound or two of salt over the surface and sweeping carefully.

Occasionally I wipe off a carpet with borax water, using thick flannel, and taking care not to wet, but only to dampen, the carpet.

The borax water is also the best thing for matting. I wipe the matting with the borax water, using a cloth wet enough to dampen, but not wet.—Pittsburg Press.

burg Press

Hot Potato Salad.—Put into a fryingpan one-fourth of a pound of bacon cut
into dice; when light brown take out and
saute in the fat a small onion cut fine.
Add one-half as much vinegar as fat, a
few grains of salt and cayenne, and cnehalf as much hot stock as vinegar. Have
ready the potatoes boiled in skins. Remove the skins and slice hot into the
frying-pan enough to take up the liquid. Draco was propounding the cause of Add the diced bacon, toss together and

Not long since a Paris jeweler made a most elaborate thimble to the order of a certain well-known American millionsire. It is somewhat larger than the ordinary size of thimbles, and the agreed price was £5,000. The gold setting was scarcely visible, so completely was it set with diamonds, rubies and pearls in artistic designs, the rubies showing the initials of the intended recipient. Solon was making the 'aw for the Athenians.

"But," they objected as they viewed the result, "you have omitted to give us any Sioux Falls."

Sadly perceiving his failure, he hastily left for Egypt.—New York "Sun."

No man is born into the world, whose work is not born with him,—there is always work, And tools to work withal, for those who

Is not born with him,—there is always work,
And tools to work withal, for those who will,—
And blest are the horny hands of toll!
The busy world shoves angrily aside.
The man who stands with arms akimbo set,
Until occasion tells him what to do,—
And he who waits to have his task marked out

Shall die and leave his errand unfulfilled.









conducting different departments is fine giving fruit the most space and preference, and then following with those of lesser importance. Like the expression, "Home Companion" and part of your paper which emphasizes it. Many short articles are always preferable to fewer long ones. One good story bringing out a plain truth in each number will go well. The gradual addition of those embellishments which characterize a first class magazine will be appreciated by all. One of these is pictures. Give us more illustrations. Hope to be able to send you some this year myself. Like the idea of symposiums, as it brings out the ideas of common every-day people all over the country, who I note seem to be always your correspondents. It is democratic and that is the kind of a paper we want.—Wesley N. Peck.

I believe, as a matter of justice to the farmer, he ought to have roads that will enable him to keep his crop and take it to the market at the best time, and not place him in a position where they can run down the price of what he has to sell during the months he must sell, and then, when he has disposed of it, run the price up and give the speculator what the farmer ought to have.

The farmer has a right to insist upon roads that will enable him to go to town, to church, to the schoolhouse and to the homes of his neighbors, as occasion may require; and, with the extension of rural mall delivery, he has additional need for good roads in order that he may be kept in communication with the outside world. farmer, he ought to have roads that will

law.

"When you have laws," he explained,
"you have policemen, and when you have
cops, you can keep the cook."

Seeing the true inwardness for the
first time, they eagerly begged him to
pass some more.

Max Meyer has a bullet in his heart, but is in perfect health. The Middlesex hospital experts in London the other day examined him with the x-rays and found the bullet imbedded in the apex of the heart, evidently covered with muscle tissue.

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LAMP-FITS.

How do you know what chimney fits your lamp?

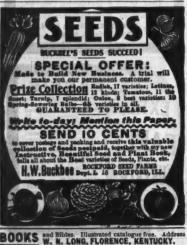
Your grocer tells you. How does he know? He don't.

Do you then?

That's about how lamps are fitted with chimneys by people who don't use my Index; and they complain of bad chimneys! Lamp-Fits indeed! Do you want the Index? Free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.





FARM LANDS

COTTON, CORN, CATTLE AND HOGS.

SOIL RICHEST IN THE WORLD

Write for Pamphlets and Maps. E. P. SKENE, Land Commission Central Station, Park Row, Room 180, CHICAGO, ILL.



Eve's Tooth.—A fruit supposed "by some" to bear the mark of Eve's teeth is one of the many botanical curiosities of Ceylon. The tree on which it grows is known by the significant name of "the forbidden fruit," or "Eve's apple-tree." The fruit is beautiful, and hangs from the tree in a peculiar manner. Orarge on the outside and deep crimson within, each fruit has the appearance of having had a piece bitten out of it.

Singing Mouse.—"Singing mice" are rare, but a correspondent write from Elizabeth street, Bradford, Yorkshire, asking whether we can give him any information about a specimen he has just captured, says London "Mail."

He adds: "It has been warbling just like a canary for the last month in our workshop, and although I have it in a cage it still continues to sing."

That mice do occasionally "sing" is undeniable. Some observers say that their "song" is softer, sweeter and more delicate than that of the canary; which one can believe quite easily. Others go so far as to compare it to that of a warbler, or even a piping bulfinch. But the question as to why they lift up their voices in this tuneful manner still remains to be answered.

The Cow.—Kingsley advised everybody to be only good and "let who will be

The Cow.—Kingsley advised everybody to be only good and "let who will be clever," and why Hotspur called poetry the "forced gait of a shuffling nag," and why sometimes after a brilliant literary meeting where authors read their papers our heart goes out to the simple and spontaneous, natural and single-minded cow who never flourishes her tail for our sakes but to remove from her actual haunches an authenticated fly. The literary emotions are so seldom authenticated in the secondary ranges of art.—Bookman.

Cats in Japan almost universally have short tails, and if a cat come into the world with a lengthy caudal appendage it is usually chopped off, for the Japs detect a likeness to snakes in the long tail and cannot endure it. The Japanese cat has the usual number of bones in its tail, but they are not developed.

cat has the usual number of bones in its tail, but they are not developed.

Woodpeckers—The long, stiff tail-feathers of a woodpecker enable the bird to cling to the trunk of a tree in an upright position for a long time and bore away for food. The bill of a woodpecker is often as strong as that of a bird of prey, and in the woodcock of northern Maine the bill is found at its greatest development. The tongue much resembles an angle worm, and is very long and admirably adapted for sucking sap. Sometimes the tongue is not only long and brush-like, but barbed at the point, so that it can impale its prey. The feet are adapted for swimming in various ways. various ways.

The dwarf trees which the Japanese so skillifully produce are becoming popular in Europe for the construction of miniature landscapes, etc. It may be a fine art to produce an oak or apple tree five hundred years old and only two feet high, yet to Occidental ideas it appears a sort of torture. A race so skilled in the use of paper and colors could produce artificial trees which would have quite as much appearance of life and serve every ornamental purpose quite as well.

Migration of Birds.—The birds which travel by night include by far the greatest number of migrants, says Woman's Home Companion. Among them will be found the thrushes, with the exception of the robin and the bluebird, which migrate by day; the nut-hatches and titmice, creepers, thrashers and wrens, warblers, tanagers, vireos, most of the sparrows and finches, orioles, meadowlarks, fly-catchers, with the exception of the king-bird, the cuckoos and the woodpeckers. You will observe that most of these birds have neither very strong nor very rapid flight, and consequently require the shelter of darkness to protect them from their enemies. Moreover, most of them take their food in small quantities and require some time to make a full meal. If they attended to the stronger of them take afternated to the stronger of them take their food in small quantities and require some time to make

birds, grackles, jays, crows, nighthawks, chimney-swifts, humming-birds, hawks and doves. Some of these—the nighthawks and chimney-swifts, for example—do not require to stop for food but feed on the wing as they travel, the rest, although they may have to stop for refreshments now and then, are so swift of wing that they can easily make up for lost time. Of course, there are times when some of these migrants are obliged to cross considerable bodies of water, and in such cases it sometimes happens that they have to travel during a part or the whole of a night.

happens that they have to travel during a part or the whole of a night.

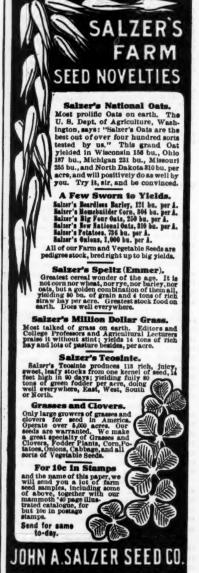
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Humming Birds.—The ruby throated hummingbird passes over a distance of 2,000 statute miles twice a year, but this compared with the speed of other birds is simply ordinary. The hooded crow, ordinarily a sluggish bird, hurls itself through the air at the rate of 108 miles an hour. While the northern bluethroat, which is a hopping bird, performs the feat of flying 108 miles an hour in migration. Dr. Gatke is an eminent authority whose statements cannot be questioned. He says that there is conclusive evidence that in one unbroken nocturnal flight the northern bluethroat passes from Central Africa to the German sea, a distance of 1,600 miles, in nine hours. It starts from its winter home in Africa after sunset, arriving at its far Northern summer haunts before dawn the next morning. Yet, he says, more wonderful than this is the flight of the Virginia plover, which leaves its Northern haunts in North America and reaches the coast of Brazil in one unbroken flight of fifteen hours, coverreaches the coast of Brazil in one unbroken flight of fifteen hours, cover-ing a distance of 3,200 miles at the rate of four miles a minute. He says that ordinary species, rather sluggish of wing, often make 240 miles an hour when migrating.

The Woodchuck.—One morning, after the little rodent had had her morning meal of clover, and she was taking a sun bath on the mound of earth in from sun bath on the mound of earth in front of her doorway, some small object struck the mound about six inches in front of her face, and threw a pinch of the dirt sharply in her eyes. She did not know what the trouble was, and she did not stop to find out, but pitched headfirst into the burrow and stayed there. As she disappeared, a small boy, brandishing a Flobert rifle and followed by a little yellow dog, jumped from behind a hillock and ran up to see how near he had come to the 'chuck. He pulled a grimace when he saw where his bullet had pitted the earth, reloaded his weapon, and went back to his hiding place. But the woodchuck, not being quite a fool, remained where she was safe until the boy became tired of waiting and came back to the hole, the yellow dog still at his heels. The boy now picked up the dog and put its nose to the mouth of the burrow, and after a few words of encouragement the cur, which had more assurance than wisdom, plunged into the black hole. The boy sat down on the mound of earth and yelled "Sic 'em, Prince!" and for about a minute no doubt Prince was doing as he was bid. After that, it seems that the woodchuck did most of the "sicking," for the dog backed out of the burrow with two terrible cuts on his head, and howling in a most unprincely manner. Then, tucking his tail as far between his legs as he could get it, he made for home by a short cut and at his very best pace. Not long after, the woodchuck appeared at the mouth of the burrow with a family of five little ones. They had been born some time before, but this was their first appearance in the open. They were pretty, dark-eyed, soft-coated little fellows, ready to topple back again out of sight at a sign from their mother. Every morning now the whole family might have been seen moving through the grass to the spots where the clover grew the thickest.—New York Sun.

A German chemist describes a new cement, composed of casein and some tanic acid compound, that becomes very of her doorway, some small object struck the mound about six inches in front of

A German chemist describes a new cement, composed of casein and some tanic acid compound, that becomes very hard when dry, and is then insoluble in most of them take their food in small hard when dry, and is then insoluble in quantities and require some time to make a full meal. If they attempted to divide up the day between eating and migrating they would travel but slowly. So they journey by night, and spend the ten pouring off the liquid and drying day in feeding and resting. The day the precipitate. The calcium tannate is migrants, on the other hand, are the most mixed with casein in proportions rangpart birds strong enough to resist attack or swift enough to avoid it. They include the horned larks, tit-larks, robins, which is ready for use on adding water blue birds, cedarbirds, swallows, black-







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Good Cheer Department.

A Song of Cheer,

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Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Marvin L. Piper.

When the day is done, oh toller,
And rest has come once more,
Do not think of thy troubles
But count the blessings o'er;
And they will quickly banish
All gloomy thoughts and fears,
And fill the heart with gladness,
And restful peace that cheers.

Bright hope comes in the morning, And in the quiet night: Strength is born for the battle, And wisdom for the fight. Then let the cares and failures Rest in the grave of the past, Strive ever onward, upward, Victory will come at last.

The Cheering Word.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. L. Jennings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. L. Jennings.

There is a decided difference between the two words, affliction and trouble. To illustrate we will take a page from the lives of two persons. A refined Christian woman has lost by death a loved husband with whom she has spent several happy years. She is prostrated with grief, there is no longer joy in life. The sun does not shine brightly or flowers bloom sweetly as before. There is laid a pall over everything. Long days are filled with gloom; nights with alternate troubled sleep and wakeful yearning for the loved presence, the fervent handclasp, to feel the protecting arm. Oh! the yearning hunger that will not be satisfied. In time there comes a rift in the cloud. From the deep sense of her own sorrow the heart is more easily touched by the grief of others; she reaches out a helping hand or gives a cheering word. The vall is gradually lifted. In so far as she forgets self to minister unto others she eases her own heartache. The freed spirit of the loved hovers near to comfort and console. Earthly repinings give place to higher, holler thoughts; unconsclously there comes sweet communion of soul, a holy communion, a perfect resignation, and she can say from the heart "He doeth all things well." This is affliction which in time "worketh out an eternal weight of glory."

We turn another page. Here we find a woman equally pure in heart, equally

all things well." This is affliction which in time "worketh out an eternal weight of glory."

We turn another page. Here we find a woman equally pure in heart, equally cultured, joined in wedlock to the man of her choice. The two are devoted to each other. Years pass and a friend of her girlhood, one in whom she confided and trusted, enters the home. All is well for, a time then a cloud appears and before she is aware the trouble falls. The two she trusted so implicitly have sone to distant lands, she is left alone in anguish of heart. There is nothing to mitigate her grief; no loved one to remember, no pleasant reminiscence of the past to soothe. She must put the thoughts of him out of her heart forever. She dare not even pray for him. There is left a stain on her name. This is not affliction but a living trouble more bitter than death. There at last comes a time when a calm steals into her heart. As the sun warms and breaks up the heaviest clods of the valley so the light of heaven warms and permeates the soul. It is not given us always to mourn, some subtle influence will in time cheer. The woman in question, being called to New York to arrange some business, her lawyer engages a woman to accompany her. A bright, lively person, one could not long be sad in her company, whose husband was daily laboring for support and education of his children. On learning that a daughter of her traveling companion was about to graduate from high school having abundant means, the lone woman asked the privilege of furnishing the graduating apparel. Thus started she became interested in other school girls and their work and is slowly regaining some degree of cheerfulness. But that haunting trouble cannot be overcome; the feels that she is degraded and that people look down upon her as in some way to blame. The living trouble holds her down all through life.

It fairly makes one's blood boil to read of policemen going forth to capture children who should be safe in the home circle doing useful household tasks, learning their les

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ROBINSON PUBLISHING COMPANY,

pleasant stories at the parent's knee. The filling up of prisons and houses of detention, the fearfully increasing evil of youthful depravity is largely due to the failure of parents to command obedience, provide employment, encourage study or simply pleasant recreation at home, to make home the center for good discipline, virtue, truth and love. The father can have no higher aim nor the mother more noble purpose.—Mrs. L. Jennings.

How Plants Grow.—Mr. Boyd then gave a technical description of the growth of vegetation and detailed the relation between water and the soil. Roots are mouths and leaves the lungs of plants, and all food-except carbonic acid gas entered through the roots and must be soivent. Bo that water is essential to the growth of the plant. He spoke of the element constituting plants, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon, and told how the plant secures each. The organic elements should not be permitted to get out of the soil. Leguminous plants increased the amount of organic matter in the soil, and so there should be rotation of crops so that the soil may be replenished.

So many rabbits and quail are killed by house cats running loose in the woods that the New Jersey hunters want to have a law passed allowing cats found in the woods to be shot. The present law provides that any person allowing a dog to run wild shall pay a fine of \$20. Cats are said to be more destructive of game than dogs, foxes, minks or hawks.

Only those temptations which we encounter in the path of duty, in the path of consecration, only those our Lord promised us we should conquer. If you are in temptation for temptation's sake, for no other purpose beyond it, you are lost.—Phillips Brooks.

A man in Palmer, Mass., died recently of chronic poisoning from arsenic in the colors upon the wall paper of his sitting-

Supposed to be Funny.

"Did you eat any horse while you were in Paris?" asked the New York woman. "Oh, I suppose so," replied the lady from Cincinnati; "but I did not know it. You know they always serve it under a nom-de-plume!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Lena—What made Fred act so funny when I accepted him? Emma—Oh, he's just in love with you, goosie. He will soon get over that.—Brooklyn Life.

Mother—Now, Bobby, you must not get into any fights with the neighbors' children. Bobby—But, mamma, I've got to get acquainted with them some way.—Puck.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "have you ever seen a bureau of information?" "Yes." "What does it look like?" "You have seen a table of contents, haven't you?" replied Mr. Chugwater, somewhat irritably. "Well, it looks like that, only it's larger."—Chicago Tribune.

"That little mare I got from you was no good at all." "And yet you say I am no judge of a horse."—Life.

"What am I ever going to do with such a bad, bad boy?" sighed the fond mother. "Oh, you leave me alone," replied the young hopeful. "I'm not half as bad as I can be."—Brooklyn life.

"It was only five years ago that I started in with our firm at \$5 a week," said Bragg, "and now I earn \$50 a week without any trouble." "That's so; it's easy to earn that," remarked Newitt, "but how much do you get?"—Philadelphia Press.

Waterproof Dressing.—A writer in "Stockman and Farmer" gives a good waterproof dressing cloth: Stir one ounce of sugar of lead and one ounce of powdered alum into one gallon of rainwater, and when clear pour off the liquid. Soak the cloth in this twenty-four hours, and when dry it will be found quite waterproof.



Cutaway-Extension Reversible Harro



BOOK-KEEPING TAUCHT FREE

OLD RAGS



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s Decter-Chemist Has Discovered a nd That Grows Hair Secret Co on Any Baid Head.





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Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.





Setting an Orchard.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by S. A. Haseltine.

The best season for setting an orchard is just as soon as winter breaks, and the ground can be handled. Be careful in very sarly spring than later in the season, for it will not pack or bake then as it does later, but it is preferable especially in clay soil to have the ground in proper condition, not too wet, as there is danger of baking the ground around the fall, winter and as late in the spring as May, when large apple trees were in bloom, and the early varieties of fruit were leaving out. It is best to set the reots as soon as possible after being taken from the nursery row. If any of the trees as soon as possible after being taken from the nursery row. If any of the carefully examined and if they show lumps as the result of Aphis or other diseases, do not set the tree. If you want a permanent orchard you should set the healthy trees. I cannot too strongly emphasize the idea that deep planting makes "root rot." Nature starts the roots now of the best surface earth carefully around the roots, and after fill-more than the left of the place way.

Place some of the best surface earth carefully around the roots, and after fill-more than the left of the place way.

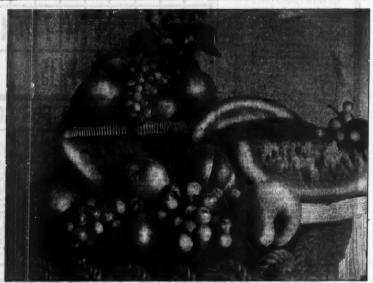
Place some of the best surface earth carefully around the roots, and after fill-more than the left of the peak the earth tight and metrical development can be maintained, and we should plant them the same way.

Place some of the best surface earth carefully around the roots, and after fill-more than the left place.

This operation should be repeated each succeeding year. By so doing a syming the hole-pack the earth tight and metrical development can be maintained, A Haseltine.

The best season for setting an orchard is just as soon as winter breaks, and the ground can be handled. Be careful not to freeze the roots. Ground can be handled wetter in winter and in very early spring than later in the season, for it will not pack or bake then as it does later, but it is preferable especially in clay soil to have the ground in proper condition, not too wet, as there is danger of baking the ground around the roots of the trees. We have set trees in the fall, winter and as late in the spring as May, when large apple trees were in bloom, and the early varieties of fruit were leaving out. It is best to set the trees as soon as possible after being taken from the nursery row. If any of the roots are badly injured or bruised it is best to cut them off and let the tree send out healthy ones. The roots should be carefully examined and if they show lumps as the result of Aphis or other diseases, do not set the tree. If you want a permanent orchard you should set healthy trees. I cannot too strongly emphasize the idea that deep planting makes "root rot." Nature starts the roots on trees from the surface of the ground, and we should plant them the same way.

Place some of the best surface earth carefully around the roots, and after fill-sing the hole-pack the earth tight and



were grown upon erta peach, Worde d Nutre

closely around the tree to prevent the winds from shaking it until the roots get

If the roots are trimmed or cut back, the top should be proportionately trimmed, otherwise the right proportion established by nature between the top and the root, being disturbed, the tree is apt to become stunted or unhealthy, and make little growth, as the root must have sufficient time to get started to even up the right proportion with the top. I have seen trees that were six years old transplanted from the nursery, into the orchard, and it took them several years to get balanced, so as to make a good growth.

sand had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want every one w ho has drunkenness to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me, I will ten been just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret hem just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret hem just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret hem just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret hem just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret hem just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret hem just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret hem just what the remedy is developed from wood one year or more of age. For that reason, therefore, the removal of wood which carries fruit spurs reduces the crop the tree is capable way of thinning the fruit. Besides accomplishing this result, pruning can be used to lessen the annual growth and force the energy of the plant which would naturally be used in making wood into the fruit, thus increasing its size or enabling the tree to carry a larger quantity than would be possible were a normal wood growth permitted. The approved methods as follows are described by L. C. Corbett in a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture.

My REMEDY HAS CURBO WHEN ALL OTHERS FALLED.

MY

and by cutting to an outside or an inside bud the habit of the tree can be modi-fied so as to make it upright or spread-ing in character. Some trees are nor-mally upright in their habit of growth, while others are spreading. This must be borne in mind and the character of the variety under treatment must be tak-en into consideration in cutting the branches, so that they will be upright or spreading according to the desire of the planter.

This frequent cutting back of the branches of the tree while it is young prevents the long, bare branches, which are so characteristic of old orchard trees. It also prevents the tree from growing too tall—a condition which makes it difficult to gather the fruit or to spray the tree. With the low-headed trees less propping is necessary than with trees having long framework branches. The load of fruit is carried nearer the trunk, and the main structural branches being larger in proportion to their length are therefore better able to carry any load of fruit which the tree may develop.

Gladness is not thankfulness. One may be selfish in his gladness. Gratitude gives a touch of dignity to gladness, which might otherwise be a passing mood, involuntary and without meaning

It is often said that the low wage paid for the labor of women is the caus of immorality among them. And yet fact of experience is that the averag morality of poor people compares favor ably with that of the rich.

Radium has been known but a few months, and yet somebody is responsible for the statement that it will give out heat forever without loss of power. How can anybody know what radium will do ten years hence, when we do not know what it was doing ten years ago?—Christian Register.

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"Apples or P'ars?"

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. B. Griffith.

G. B. Griffith.

An excellent lesson on true politeness is taught in the following incident, given the writer by one who vouches for its truth.

The little story shows that the second of the story shows that the second of the

given the writer by one who vouches for its truth.

The little story shows that it costs something, now and then, to be courteous. Yet a gentleman will not hesitate to pay the price.

Several years ago three young men, just graduated from college, went on a hunting tour through Western Virginia, seeking sport and health. One day they stopped at a farmer's house to take dinner. They were cordially welcomed by the good man and his wife, whose table was bountifully spread.

At the close of the meal a basket of apples and pears, both of which were luscious to the sight and taste, was placed on the table.

"Mr. Ames, will you take apples or large?" eaked the farmer's wife address.

"Mr. Ames, will you take apples or p'ars?" asked the farmer's wife, addressing one of the young men.

sing one of the young men.

The young man was perplexed. He wanted pears, "But," he said to himself, "if I say pears, I may mortify my hostess by seeming to correct her pronunciation. Should I say p'ars, the boys would laugh."

in apple, if you please," he an-red, denying himself that he might

swered, denying himself that he might be courteous.

A similar question was put to Mr. Childs, who also concluded to deny his appetite for the sake of courtesy, and take an apple. Mr. Smith, the third student, had made up his mind that he would take a pear. When the lady asked, "Mr. Smith, will you take apples or p'ars?" he answered as courteously as if addressing a duchess:
"Thank you, madam, I'll take p'ars."

Two beautiful pears were passed to him, somewhat to the chagrin of his companions, who ate their unrelished apples in silence. As they were leaving the house, the kind-hearted matron gave to Ames and Childs several apples, but to Smith three or four pears. The young men hastened to get out of sight, that they might divide the spoils and enjoy a laugh over the self-denial their courtesy caused them.

"Boys" said Ames. "I wouldn't have ed them

"Boys," said Ames, "I wouldn't have mortified the old lady for a basketful of

pears."
"Nor I have said 'pears,' remarked
Smith. "There's a time and place for
everything; but the dinner table is not
the place to correct your hostess' pronunciation."

Manners on the Road.

Manners on the Road.

When driving on the road without a load I give the better track to a loaded team, to a team driven by a woman or a boy, to a frail-looking vehicle, loaded or unloaded. When driving slowly and one comes up at a smart gait behind, I pull aside and let him pass, says New York "Tribune." But for these facts I give myself no credit. They seem to be nothing more than acts of courtesy which each man owes to his neighbor.

But does the other fellow owe nothing? Have we not a right to expect a word, a look, a nod which shall indicate that he appreciates what he has received? Once I was returning from town empty and met some heavily loaded emigrant wagons. As I pulled to one side, at some little inconvenience to leave them the smooth track, one of the drivers exclaimed in a hearty tone. "You are the first gentlemant we have met to-day." Now that little bit of exaggeration, which cost this stranger nothing, gave me, at least, a warmer feeling for my brother men than I had had before. But how often have I found it otherwise.

Once I met some women driving in a sleigh where only a single track was broken through the deep snow. They started to turn out, but I motioned to them to keep in the track, and turned to the left myself, knowing that my strong sled would be safe among the loose stones which line the road there. These women only giggled. And often on these mountain roads, where it is not always easy for one team to pass another, when I have pulled to one side, that a smart trap wagon might bass my my slow moving lumber wagon, the occupants have not even looked my way. Let us all have manners on the road.

The man who goes after big game and kills more than he is reasonably contents.

The man who goes after big game and kills more than he is reasonably entitled to is not complacently regarded nowadays by his mates. The boy who kills song birds is earnestly discouraged; and even the bagging of enorm

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quantities of tame game birds in a preserve is not considered so very much more sporty than shooting at pigeons as they fly from traps. The shooting of guides, too, of which we hear so much every fall, is justly regarded as reprehensible. But still, shooting holds out well as a sport, and there is no prospect of its going out of fashion. The way to get partridges, grouse, woodcock and quail is to go out after them with gun and dog. They are worth getting; man is fairly entitled to eat them if he can, and if he gets an appetite, betters his health and cheers his spirit while he is getting them, it is no sin.

As for the big game, it is certainly fair play to hunt big game under the rules. It means getting away from all enervating comforts, living out-of-doors, getting up before dawn, waiting, watching, enduring, working mighty hard for what you get, and coming home with redder blood in you, and a spirit more equal to the labors and conflicts of life.

Let the boy have the gun, and if possible let him learn to handle it. The squirrel who is eating the seeds out of the pears in the garden is fair game for him to start with. If he learns to shoot at the right thing in the right season, never mind if he also learns to hit what he shoots at. The boy who has learned to handle a gun is the kind of a boy who knows when a gun is loaded and does not shoot his little brother by mistake, nor get the lockjaw from toy pistols on the Fourth of July.—Ward Sandford in "Illustrated Sporting News."

Jems of Thought.

Ferns of Thought.

The master of the house is the guests' servant. He who has not rest at home is in the world's hell. Two watermelons cannot be held under one arm. The mouth is not sweetened by saying honey, honey. To-day's egg is better than to-morrow's hen. To the well man every day is a feast day.—Turkish Proverbs.

Our character is but the stamp on our souls of the free choice of good and evil we have made through life.—Geikie.

Nobody proves God's being. But, all of a sudden, one finds God is here. One speaks, and God answers. Thereafter all is sure.—Edward Everett Hale.

"Jesus lives as an immortal lives. He is always looking out into infinite life. Food, raiment, shelter, always take a secondary place. Love, society, faith, prayer, hope, heaven, these are the primary matters. These are what one talks about, thinks about, lives for."

"We gain life as we use what life we have and we gain it as we are in sympathy, companionship or accord with those who truly live."

As one familiar with the grand symphonies of Beethoven, while passing along the street in summer gets from out of the open window a snatch of a song or a piece that is being played, catching a strain here and another there, and says to himself, "Ah, that's Beethoven. I recognize that; it is from such and such a movement of the Pastoral." or whatever it may be,—so men in life catch strains of God in the mother's disinterested and self-denying love, in the lover's glow, in the little child's innocent affections. Where did this thing come from? No plant ever brought out such fruit as this.—Beecher.

It is this desire of the happiness of those whom we love which gives to the emotion of love itself its principal delight, by affording to us constant means of its gratification.

Some men are not fit even for themselves to associate with.

Some men are not fit even for themselves to associate with.

It would be a terrible temptation to take out insurance on one's mother-in-law.

It takes a widow to act as if she were puzzled to death over what being married is like.

You can always tell by how ripe a woman's lips are how much a man would like to see if any of it will come off.

After a woman makes up her mind that a thing isn't so terrible as she thought it was before she knew all about it, generally she begins to look for something else that is.—New York Press.

Blanquette Sauce for Warming Up Cold Veal or Chicken as a White Fricassee.—Melt in a saucepan two ounces of butter; sift in two tablespoonfuls of flour, etiring until well mixed, but not browned. Pour in gradually, hot water, until it is of the desired thickness; add a bunch of sweet herbs, half a cup of cream, the well beaten yolk of an egg, and a few very small cooked white onlons. Simmer together for ten minutes and serve.

New But Old.—The egg of the aepiornis, just purchased for the national museum, is probably the largest egg in existence. It is 12 inches long and 10 inches in diameter, and its shell is nearly a quarter of an inch thick and as hard as a rock. It is capable of holding the contents of 6 ostrich eggs or 148 hen's eggs.





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We may muzzle a dog and yet not cure him of eating meat. We may tie a man to a tree with stout ropes and yet not destroy his appetite for drink.

Hitch you wagon to a star then trudge along on foot. Walking is a safe exercise and there is no danger of being wrecked.

Is there a time for boasting? If there is it is when you are off in the woods by yourself where nobody will hear you.

The work of this life writes its record in our character.

Dignity, if it is unconscious, may be desirable, but if it is assumed it is ridiculous.

Of hell, Dante wrote "Let all who enter here leave hope behind." If we have no hope we might as well be dead. We can accomplish nothing without hope.

What shall the sour faced man do with himself? What's the matter with him anyhow? He is probably a selfish man. All of his thoughts and plans are wrapped in is stingy self. If he would get out of himself, get away from himself and interest himself in others his sour face would disappear.

What are you able to earn? Many people who are working for others seldom ask this question. With them what wages can I get is question enough.

All fruit is good but some varieties are better than others.

Seed time and harvest always come. See to it that your fruits do not all run to seed.

In publishing a paper like Green's Fruit Grower, that which is not inserted is as important as that which is inserted.

Since the world is made up of busy and lazy people allow me to ask which class you belong to.

When you are offered something for nothing hesitate before accepting, particularly if it is something given over the bar of a saloon. The treating habit is the worst thing in connection with intemperance. It is purely an American institution.

Dead.—No one more than the editor and publisher appreciates the changes that are taking place on earth. How often the editor receives notice that a subscriber is dead. If he has 100,000 subscribers, and Green's Fruit Grower has many more than that, it is possible that 500 of this number may die during the year. Truly life is uncertain.

Blow Your Horn.—An honest man will sell nothing that will do another injury, nothing that he would be ashamed of when it is inspected or tested. When such a man has something good to sell why should he not blow his horn as loudly as possible; the louder he blows it the better it is for mankind.

Half Knowledge.—Green's Fruit Grower dislikes long articles. We have no time or space for telling all we know on any one subject, and assume that our readers have no time to follow us in telling all we know should we feel so inclined. Our idea is to offer suggestions, to create interest in various subjects that should occupy the minds of people who desire to live right. We have a nature study department which treats of the habits of the various animals. Should we attempt

in that department to tell you all about the horse or cow you would not have patience to read it. We simply give you hints and suggestions.

Apples.—Many city men buy apples for the reason that this fruit reminds them of their boyhood days upon the old farm where they were reared as children. Our large cities are filled with men who were born and brought up on farms. Nothing upon those farms cling to their memories as do the apples and the apple orchards. How many times the city man, wearied with office cares, would wish to be carried back and be made a boy again, to climb in those old apple trees and fill his pockets with the Golden Sweets, the Sweet Boughs and the Eary Harvest apples that he gathered thirty, forty or fifty years ago. The city man would like to get back again the enthusiasm he had as a boy for fishing and hunting, for gathering nuts and wild berries.

Poetry on the Farm.—The practical farmer sees but little poetry in farming for the reason that he is so close to his work and so occupied with its details. His work is to pitch the manure, the straw, the hay, the corn fodder; to plow, harrow, dig, delve, lift, push and perspire. He sees no poetry in this. But after he has left the farm and dwelt in the city for a few years, then he can look back and see the poetry of farming that he once overlooked. From his city office he wonders why he did not hear the birds singing as he plowed in the field, or as he rode the mower that cut the grass; and why he did not enjoy the fragrance of the new cut grass or the flowers growing along the fence row; or why he did not enjoy the sunrises and the sunsets, or the beauties of the sunlit clouds hanging over him at mid-day, or the voice of the musical brook, or the humming of the bees gathering sweets from the flowers, or the gambling of playful lambs, calves, colts, and the enticing ways of newly hatched chickens or birdlings. The farm is indeed full of poetry and poetical sentiment. The trouble is that we are not always able to see it.

Blasting Holes for Trees.—A reader of Green's Fruit Grower asks for information about exploding dynamite in the soil at the spot where orchard trees are to be planted. This is not a new idea. It is practical and its value has been demonstrated. Such dynamiting would not be necessary in all soils. On a hill-side where I planted an orchard when I was a boy the subsoil was almost as hard as a rock and yet the apple trees planted there thrived and made productive orchards. But the trees would have grown much faster had a small charge of dynamite been exploded where every tree was planted just before it was set out. The explosion of dynamite loosens and breaks up the soil to the depth of four to six feet, which is somewhat like deep subsoil and enabling the roots of the trees to penetrate with greater ease. The explosion also breaks up particles of soil so that there is more plant food available. Mr. Hale's method is as follows: Plunge down a crowbar where you wish to set your tree and put in the hole two to four ounces of dynamite and attach a fuse; light your fuse and retire. The dynamite will blow out a hole large enough to set the tree and loosen up the soil at least a foot in every direction—even downward—and the tree can grow and throw out its rooots in a mellow soil. The dynamite does the work more thoroughly and cheaper than can be done in other ways. But get an experienced man to handle the dynamite.

to handle the dynamite.

Fruit Trees in Fence Corners.—At Green's fruit farm we have planted fruit trees along all the fence rows and also all of the large fields at intervals so far apart that the trees are not at all in the way of plowing or other cultivation. Where the rows of fruit trees run through the fields the rows are ten er more rods apart but the trees are planted closely in each row. The soil along the lines of old fences is almost always more fertile than any other portion of the field. The soil near stone walls is very moist since the stone wall holds the moisture, acting like a mulch. Therefore, trees planted along fence rows are likely to grow vigorously and be remarkably productive. One drawback is that mice are liable to congregate along stone walls or other fences, thus trees planted there must be banked every fall as high as possible or they are liable to have the bark gnawed by mice. I would plant all kinds of fruit trees by fences except peaches. Apples, standard pears and cherries do particularly well there.

Peach Borers.—Charles Kinde, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, asks how peach borers look, and the best time of the year to search for them and

Reply: The grub which feeds upon the roots of the peach tree, and sometimes works into the bark at the lower part of the trunk of peach trees, is a white grub varying in size, usually one-half inch in length. In appearance it resembles the white grub which feeds upon the roots of strawberries. Peach trees should be examined early in June every year. This is the best season for destroying them, but if many grubs are found the trees should be examined again in August. Where many grubs are working in a tree you will generally find gum oozing out around the trunk of the tree near the ground, but this gum is not always present when the grubs are at work. It is not a difficult matter to remove four to six inches of earth around the base of the trunk of the tree and to destroy any grub which may be found.

Origin of Ben Davis Apple.—M. R. Perry writes Green's Fruit Grower that the Ben Davis apple did not originate in Virginia as has been stated. He says its original home was in Butler county, Kentucky. A man by the name of Ben Davis planted a seedling apple on his farm. When this tree was in fruit a nursery agent visited him and was so much pleased with the fruit that he took scions and began its propagation. Our correspondent lives near the home of the Ben Davis in Kentucky.

Fruit Juices for Health.—It is conceded by most people that fruits are healthful. The healthfulness of fruits is owing largely to their juices. Many fruits, the orange and lemon especially are made up almost entirely of juices. The juice of the apple and the grape is particularly healthful. A glass of cider or grape juice taken with each meal is far more productive of health and longevity than an equal amount of tea or coffee, and yet many people will take the tea and coffee in preference, deeming it questionable to drink the apple or grape juice. I firmly believe that tea and coffee do great injury to the human race. I do not favor the use of hard cider, but moderately sweet cider I consider a healthful drink; in fact all fruit juices may be considered healthful.

Dead Men.—A grewsome advertisement is that which offers to contract with live people for their bodies after death. Dead bodies are worth \$5 each. The buyer's object is to mount the skeletons which are in demand by physicians or others studying anatomy. How humiliating to think that our bodies on which we have bestowed so much care and attention, and of which some us have been so vain during our lives, are worth only \$5 at death. How humiliating to think that the body of Julius Caesar, or of the President of the United States, after death, is of no more value than that of a pauper who dies in the poor-house. It is life, vitality, energy, intellect, moral tone only which gives value to the human form. There are men living in New York city worth \$500,000,000 alive, who would be worth only \$5 each after death. How important then that we should preserve our health, Is it any wonder that the editor of Green's Fruit Grower is continually telling his readers how to care for their health?

Polite People.—If I meet people at a church sociable, a family reunion, or other social function I find nearly all of them apparently polite, but before deciding positively I must see how they treat their wives and children in their own homes. Before I can decide whether you are polite or not I must ask, are you polite to your wife and children? Truly home is the place where we are tested. It is easy enough to be affable and agreeable to visitors, or to friends whom we meet on the street or at a church, but to be always polite and agreeable in our homes is a more difficult undertaking.

Encouragement.—If we can give some struggling man or woman encouragement each day of our lives we will be doing more good than if at death we endowed a church, a hospital or a university. How many people there are in this world who need a word of encouragement. Sometimes just a word of this character may save a human life. Every person has discouragements, dark days, days of forebodings, days when it seems as though life was not worth living. How serviceable at such moments are words of encouragement. But if instead of encouragement we go through the world bluffing people, snubbing people, causing heartaches and discouragement, we are indeed worse than the beasts.

Blind.—The most remarkable individual of the age is Helen Keller who is blind and deaf and has been so since infancy. Blind and deaf people are usually speechless since it is with great difficulty that they can be taught anything, much

less to speak, but thanks to a marvelous teacher Helen Keller has been highly educated and on her graduating day delivered an essay before a large audience. We who are not blind and deaf cannot appreciate fully the value of seeing and hearing. Almost everything you have learned has been learned through the eyes and ears, in reading, observing and through impressions received through the ear drum. Miss Keller is an attractive and remarkably intellectual person. Having received her education the question before her is how can she make her life most useful to others.

Have a Hobby.—I would not give much for the man who has no hobby. We should all have something in which we are particularly interested, something that continually interests us, something that continually interests us, something which we are continually studying, comething that is ever giving us pleasure and if we have this thing we have a hobby. One of my hobbies is care of health, care of mind and body. I have been continually advising my readers what to do in the way of preserving or restoring health. I expect to continue this work feeling assured that in no other way can I do my readers better service. The two things you all need is more fresh outdoor air to breathe and more pure water to drink. What simple remedies these are, Both may be had without price. They are the cheapest things on the face of the earth, yet there are millions of people who are buried who might be alive to-day if they had appreciated the value of an abundance of fresh air both day and night, and of drinking an abundance of pure water. I can save 500 or more lives each year of the 300,000 people who read my paper if they will follow my instructions, which mainly consist of urging them to breathe more pure air and drink more pure water.

Green Glasses Are Recommended in Oklahoma.—The drought in that region often withers the grass making it less attractive to the animals which feed upon it. A humorous inventor suggest that green glasses might lead the cow to think the grass is still green, therefore he recommends their use.

Ten Nights in a Bar-Room.—I never spent ten nights in a bar-room, or ten hours and yet I have some knowledge of such places. I once traveled fifty miles to see a man and was told that I might find him at a certain bar-room. Arriving at the place I found a small office partitioned off at the front of the barroom where the man was seated taking his morning drink of whisky and looking over the morning paper. I judged by this and other things that I saw that saloon keepers are accommodating men. Opposite the hotel where I stopped I heard continually during the day and night, speeches, songs, musical selections and music by orchestras. On inquiry I found that this saloon keeper had a phonograph for the entertainment of his patrons. Much might be learned by spending ten nights in a bar-room but I do not thus advise my readers to spend their time. If they did they would find that the saloon man was genial, polite and attentive. They would find the place well warmed and lighted and very likely a free lunch would be exposed temptingly. There is something about eating that tempts people to church, saloons or even worse places. A pecullar thing about saloons is that at the present day no man could spend ten nights there and maintain his reputation in the community.

Influencing Sex.—There have been many theories and experiments relating to this subject but no positive results. Over feeding and partial starvation gave no decided bias either way. Possibly the superior vigor of one parent may control, but in spite of all efforts some seasons result in a large surplus of cockerels and the following a large per cent of pullets. This applies as well to cattle and other animals.

Free Advertising.—Since we desire to make Green's Fruit Grower helpful to those who labor we will for a brief period at least, accept short advertisements from people who desire employment of any kind. We will publish these advertisements in a department by itself. Since we have many more than 100,000 subscribers these notices should be helpful to many of our readers.

He who is honest is noble whatever his fortune or birth. —Alice Cary.

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A man and his wife, always lovers, were about to go out for an evening. The ground was heavily covered with snow and the walking poor. The wife asked the husband if she should wear a long or a short skirt, stating how difficult it was to hold up a long skirt in walking through the streets. The husband hesitated about the reply, feeling that whichever dress his wife wore she might have wished she had worn the other, therefore he told her to use her best judgment. She wore a long skirt. Then as they were leaving the house for the lecture the wife asked her husband if she should take an umbrella. Without considering the consequences he rashly replied no, since the evening was fine and no indications of a storm. After the lecture the man and wife found that there was a heavy down-pour of and which was freezing on the sidewalks as it fell, making the walks almost impassable. They had a long distance to walk before reaching the cars which led to their home. They were compelled to walk slowly and by the time they reached the car were thoroughly drenched and the patience of both man and wife was a little strained. Finally in an unguarded moment the wife exclaimed, "You would not let me carry an umbrela." This was a simple statement, and which under ordinary circumstances would cause no anguish, but under the existing circumstances it filled the husband's heart with pain, for he felt the injustice of the remark. If the husband had forbidden the wife to take an umbrella, or objected seriously to the wife taking an umbrella, then she could have thrown the responsibility upon the husband. But he had simply expressed his opinion that an umbrella would not be needed, and now all the mishaps of the evening were thrown upon the husband's shoulders, as he felt. How natural for the wife to make this disagreeable and unjust remarks. It do not doubt that the husband had, on other occasions, made similar aggravating remarks to his wife. Husbands and wives the world over are continually making such useless, unwise and lovequenching

Hints for the Farmer's Wife.

Hints for the Farmer's Wife.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—The farmer's wife's work may be made much easier by having a day set apart in which to do certain kinds of work, and by keeping up this system throughout the year. She should train the children to help her. The boys have to help the father, but should he get all the help? She can save herself many hours of hard labor by dressing her children plainly and suitably. She ought to have a good cook stove and not a steel range. A food chopper, egg beater, fruit press and by all means an apple parer should be found in every farm-house pantry. The four can be bought for \$2.00 and one of them will save \$2.00 worth of time in a year to say nothing of the labor and material. A good egg beater can be obtained for 10 cents and yet many women still beat

Nothing Better - Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is sincalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic. softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-live cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1906.

their eggs with a fork. If a farmer's wife has a talent for painting, writing, music or any kind of fancy work it is her duty to leave her heavy work once in a while and spend a little time at some enjoyable task. A day's picnic or outing with the children will often revive one's spirits and the relaxation may be the means of saving a doctor's bill. Every family circle may be benefited by the practice of reading good literature aloud evenings. Selections can be made which will suit different members of the family and each one can take their turn at reading. In this way the boys may be induced to spend their evenings at home.—Connecticut farmer's wife.

Apache Beadwork.

Apache Beadwork.

Since mentioning beadwork in Green's Fruit Grower some of the girls have written me saying they would like the work but canot afford an outfit. A loom may be easily made with a smooth plece of lath or a yard stick, such as are used for advertising purposes. Cut from it two pieces fourteen inches long, two pleces four inches long; with slim brads nail the short pieces on each end of the long ones. Cut slight grooves in strip on upper end of frame to hold threads apart. No. 50 thread will do for the warp for No. 5 beads. Measure the thread the length you wish the chain, allow a few inches for fringe if you wish. The warp to lower end of loom drawing up through dividing grooves and wind around very tight. With No. 100 thread, a No. 10 sharp sewing or No. 14 bead needle, double and waxed thread tied to the outer thread of lower end of warp, having one or more threads of warp than the number of beads in row, string onto the weaving thread the number of beads for a row, following pattern as to colors. Pass needle with beads under warp to right; with the forefinger of left hand press beads upward till each bead comes between two threads of warp leaving a thread of warp outside on each side. Hold in place while you run needle with weaving thread on top of the warp through beads pulling the thread tight, thus securing the beads firmly. Pass needle back to right string and proceed as before. When end of thread is reached run needle back through a few rows to fasten. One that thread is reached run needle back through a few rows to fasten. One that the pattern, Greek, is of turquoise blue and white thus: First row: 5 blue; 2d, 4 white, 1 blue; 3d, 3b., 1w., 1b.; 4th, 1 b., 1 w., 1b., 6th, 1 b., 4 w. Repeat. Before beginning the work grade beads by stringing over coarser needle than the one you weave with, culling out small or imperfect beads.—Mrs. L. Jennings.

Italian Embroidery.

Italian Embroidery.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by S. H. H.

S. H. H.

I know of no better way to make pin money than by making the last fad called Italian embroidery. This is speedily made and is the most unique and exquisite work I ever saw of the kind. Get wash chiffon or sheer white muslin, three yards being enough for a waist, have it stamped with your favorite flower. You can get them stamped where such work is done. Use the coarse floss which is used so much in embroidery, working on the wrong side, which work shows up exquisitely on the right side and puzzles nearly every one to know how it is done. A young lady with us who embroiders very rapidly and neatly, has been filling orders as rapidly as she works them. They are worn over slik slips of blue or pink. Great care should be taken in washing them.

op pink. Great care should be taken in e washing them.

Salt is most excellent for cleansing the yteeth. It hardens the gums and sweethens the breath. If used persistently denough, salt will cure nasal catarrh. A yweak brine should be made and snuffed up the nose, allowing it to run down the rethroat. There is nothing better for the relief of tired or weak eyes than to bathe them with a strong solution of salt and water applied as hot as it can be borne. Salt rubbed on the black spots on dishes will remove them, and salt placed over a fresh claret stain on the table linen will assist it to disappear when washed. One of the most effective remedies known for a sick headache is to place a pinch of salt on the tongue and allow it to dissolve slowly. In about ten minutes it may be followed by a drink of water. The colored Japanese straw mattings which are so generally used as floor coverings are best kept sweet and clean by washing them with a solution of salt and water after the weekly sweeping. A fresh ink stain on a carpet may be removed by immediately applying a layer of salt. The ink will be absorbed, and when the salt is black it should be removed and another layer spplied, repeating the operation until the ink is removed and the carpet returned to its former appearance.

Some cooks add the grated rind of a tlemon to the bread stuffing of a turkey.



Hints to Housekeepers.

Hints to Housekeepers.

An eminent authority on nerves recommends for insomnia a cup of hot milk, to be taken after geting into bed.

A well-known statesman, among others, is said to have taken this cure with complete success.

Cranberries are said to be a powerful tonic. Eaten freely after typhoid fever, they clear the system, and some dyspeptics carry them in their pockets and eat them raw.

Vaseline and cocoanut butter, mixed in equal proportions, are recommended for stimulating the growth of the eyebrows. The preparation should be rubbed in carefully, but thoroughly, every night. Care is essential in doing anything with the eyebrows, because the hairs are not, as a rule, very numerous, and the unnecessary loss of one is a matter of importance, especially when one is doing her best to cultivate them.

A certain beauty doctor recommends her patients to eat an apple every night should not be eaten at night. "Fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon and lead at night," runs the adage, and most people have believed it and avoided fruit of any sort in the later part of the day as if it were the plague. The apple is known to be a most wholesome fruit. Persons who eat a great many raw apples are seldom a prey of dyspepsia. An old Scandinavian legend says the gods resort to apple eating when their mental and physical powers need refreshing. Ordinary mortals might imitate the gods to advantage.

This ointment is very fine for softening the finzer nails: One ounce of petrola-

Ordinary mortals might imitate the gods to advantage.

This ointment is very fine for softening the finger nails: One ounce of petrolatum, sixty grains of powdered white castile soap, five drops of oil of bergamot. It should be applied at night.

When frying oysters add a little baking powder to the cracker dust or cornmeal in which they are rolled. It improves both texture and flavor.

A cornmeal bath is helpful both for hands and complexion, when they get rough and harsh looking. Wash first in warm, soapy water, made with an olive-oil soap, then dry with a soft towel and rub in cornmeal. Let it remain on all night, wearing gloves on the hands, in order to keep the meal from rubbing off. A few "baths" of this sort will generally whiten and soften the skin appreciably.

Olive Sauce for Roasted Meat or Game.

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Olive Sauce for Roasted Meat or Game.

—Place twenty olives in a basin of water for thirty minutes. Put on the fire in a saucepan a sliced white onion and three tablespoonfuls of salad oll. Stir until the removed by immediately applying a layer of salt. The ink will be absorbed, and when the salt is black it should be removed and another layer applied, repeating the operation until the ink is removed and the carpet returned to its former appearance.

Some cooks add the grated rind of a turkey.







Does It Pay to Write?—A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks information regarding the prices paid to writers for papers and magazines for poetry and

Green's Fruit Grower asks information regarding the prices paid to writers for papers and magazines for poetry and other articles, asking whether considerable money cannot be made in that way by talented people.

Reply: So far as I am able to judge writers of poetry, stories, essays, etc., are poorly paid as a rule. Most writers would be surprised to learn that where one article is accepted for a magazine perhaps ten, fifty, or 100 have been rejected, and yet those rejected might appear to most people to be equally as good as the one accepted. The one accepted as pealed to that particular publisher for reasons best known to himself. He may have rejected others more valuable than the one accepted. If the writer could be sure that his work would be accepted at even a moderate price he might, if talented, receive considerable money during a year for his work, but this is seldom assured. I know of no less profitable occupation than that of writing poetry unless one has an established reputation and is well known to pubprontable occupation than that of writing poetry unless one has an established
reputation and is well known to publishers. There would seem to be a vast
number of people throughout the country
who can write fairly well. The amount
of manuscript written by these
numerous individuals floods the country.

But this should not deter any one from

Low Branched Trees.—In order to make low branched trees of one year old apple trees simply cut them back to the point where you desire the top to branch out, which should be from two to four feet from the ground. If more branches are needed cut off to within six inches of the trunk some of the branches the second year.

But this should not deter any one from trying, that is by submitting his work to publishers.

The Coming Man.—Every age is looking for the coming man. That is, some leader with characteristics so marked that he leaves his impress upon the ages that follow. In every crisis of American history, and in fact of the history of the world, some great man has arisen who has solved the problem of the hour as no one was able to solve it before. At this hour the coming man is needed to solve the problem between labor and capital. The coming man may also solve the temperance problem. We need something more than a temperance agitator. ore than a temperance agitator. need a man who will get down to principles, down, down, far down be-the surface of temperance affairs.

In Debt.—In ancient days it was a terrible thing to be in debt. There was a time when if you were cowing me money which you could not pay, the law would allow me to make you my slave. Or, I might chain you in a duageon, or I might destroy your life if the debt was not paid at a certain date. Shakespeare, in the Merchant of Venice tells of a law which allows the creditor to cut a pound of flesh from the body of the man who is in debt and who is unable to pay. The laws of late years are far more lenient and yet it is only of comparative recent years that men are exempt from imprisonment In Debt.-In ancient days it was a terthat men are exempt from imprisonment for debt. Nevertheless, there are many at the present date who are ensiaved by debt. These men have mortgaged their farms or their homes without fore-thought, without seeing their way clearly in advance to pay these mortgages, and thus have become enslaved. This does not mean that no person should run in debt. There are times when it is profitable to do so. It means that we should hesitate and consider wisely before running in debt. ning in debt,

Saving Money.—Said McCauber to David Copperfield, "If you earn twenty pounds a year and spend nineteen pounds and six pence, this means happiness. But if you earn twenty pounds and six pence, that means misery." McCauber was right. If we save a little every week, every month, every year, we are on the road to prosperity. But if we spend a little more than we earn each week, each month, each year, we are on the road to the poor house, to despondency, to financial ruin.

Build that Ice House.—You have probably been without ice during all the past years simply for the lack of an inexpensive ice house, which you and your boys could have built yourselves, at an expense of not over \$25. The essential points of an ice house are first the drainage. The floor must be at least a foot above the ground and the water must be free to escape beneath this floor. The flooring must be strong. There should be a six inch space between the outside covering and the inside which should be filled with sawdust permanently, the sawdust never being removed from this space. Then put eighteen inches of sawdust over the floor and upon this place the blocks of ice, leaving between the ice and the sides of the building a space of at least eight inches. Fill this eight inch space with sawdust, packed in tight, and after the house is full of ice put two feet of sawdust over the top. Then give ventilation to the top of the ice house, and have the roof tight enough to keep out rain, and you will have no difficulty in keeping ice. Build that Ice House.-You have prob to keep out rain, and you will have no difficulty in keeping ice.

I am an admirer of White Plymouth Rocks. They are the most noble fowls that ever grew feathers. They have more good qualities combined than any other fowls. Fifty years ago I bought two setgood qualities combined than any other fowls. Fifty years ago I bought two settings of White Plymouth Rock eggs from one of the best breeders, paying a very large price. Ten hens and pullets have laid 184 eggs apiece and have earned me \$3.04 each. I have two pullets hatched May 16th last, one laid to January 24th, 52 eggs, the other 45 eggs.—Phillippe Beculas, N. Y.

What Will the Year Bring Forth-How difficult it is to forecast the results of the coming fruit season. Everything looks promising at the present time. Even peach buds are not supposed to be Even peach buds are not supposed to be seriously injured by the severe winter in Western New York as a rule. No one can tell what the results may be of late spring frosts. The fact that the ground has been heavily covered with snow all winter is in favor of a good fruit crop.

Conditions of Weather.—Dry spells or prolonged wet spells make great changes in fruit crops. Rains and droughts have peculiar effects upon insects and fungus diseases. The early part of last summer in Western New York was exceedingly dry. Fungus diseases were not so injurious on this account and apples were never finer or fairer. But this pronever finer or fairer. But this pro-longed dry spell encouraged the aphis and they did most serious work upon the soft green wood of growing trees and plants. The present winter is the most severe known to the oldest inhabitant. fear they might rot. We a Such winters destroy myriads of insects the bushel box for apples.

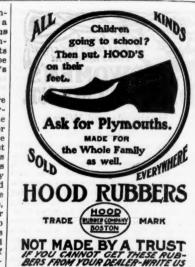
and their eggs. In this way severe win-ters are very helpful. Let us hope for a prosperous season, but meanwhile let us be prepared with spray pumps and in-secticides so that when injurious insects do occur, or fungus diseases we will be ready to fight them without a moment's

Planting Apple Orchards.—There are not nearly so many young apple orchards being planted in New York state as there are in many of the middle or Western states, and yet New York state has the reputation of growing the finest apples in the world. This is perhaps only to the fact that employments is apples in the world. This is perhaps owing to the fact that apple growing is not a new thing here, whereas in many other states it is a new enterprise, and therefore attracts more attention. There are thousands of acres in this state, rolling or elevated land of a gravelly or clay loam, which should be planted to orchards without delay. The owners can rest assured that there is no method of making such soil so productive of wealth as the planting of apple orchards.

Peach Orchards.—While the peach tree is not so enduring as the apple tree, one crop of peaches often pays for the land the orchard occupies. A neighbor near Rochester has planted twenty acres to peach trees. He cuts back the new growth at least one-half every spring, thus each tree is a beautiful rounded specimen, and the orchard is an object of beauty. He gives the soil careful cultivation. This, the third year, it is expected that the trees will bear a good crop of fruit. They bore some fruit the second year from planting. There is no fruit more saleable than the peach. An acre of peaches brings a large Peach Orchards.-While the peach peach. An acre of peaches brings a large amount of money. I would not do as my neighbor has, plant the entire orchard to one variety, the Elberta, since this throws all of the picking into a short space of time, whereas if the orchard was divided into three or four varieties ripening at different seasons, he could harvest his peaches with less help and

Moving Large Apple Trees.—J. W. Layne has purchased a valuable seedling apple tree that has borne fruit for several years, and he asks whether it is possible to move this tree from a neighboring farm to his own farm. In reply possible to move this tree from a neighboring farm to his own farm. In reply I will say it would not be wise to attempt to move this tree, at least until he has grafted some of the scions into other trees, since it is possible the tree might die, in which case the variety would be lost. My advice would be not to move the tree at all as it is so easy to graft scions of it into bearing trees. It would cost from \$10 to \$20 to transplant this large apple tree, and it might never make a vigorous tree even if it should live. It is possible to transplant trees of almost any size, but the expense is something fearful to think of. One might even spend \$500 to \$1,000 in moving one large tree.

Apples \$1.00 per box. This is an attractive offer of apples at any grocery. Supposing the grocery has a dozen bushel boxes of apples to sell and as many barrels. I am confident that the card announcing superior apples at \$1.00 per box would sell much faster than the card announcing apples at \$2.00 or \$5.00 per barrel. Many people cannot pay per barrel. Many people cannot pay more than \$1.00 at a time for apples and would not buy more than a bushel for fear they might rot. We are in favor of We are in favor of



\$10.95 NEW STEEL RANGE. FOR \$10.95 ***

.... SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., STUMP PULLERS TILE DITCHER
Cuts 100 rods per day,
BEST CORN HARVESTER







I run right into our 23-Bar, 58-inch Page y Fence, it would stop him—not hurt him mage the fence. It weighs ten pounds to the nod is stronger than moet stock fences. Weven Wire Fence Co., Box 78, Adrian, Mich.

m, Pear, Cherry and Apple Trees R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 10, Stockley, Del.



Boomer & Boschert Press Co., 347 W. Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

SPRAYING CALENDAR. Tabulated to assist fruit growers in spraying at the right time and with the correct solution. The stalicised applications are most important. Compiled in condensed form for popular use from a Spraying Calendar arranged for the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., by E. G. Lodeman, Assistant Horticulturist.

NAME OF PLANT.	Land Tentral Control of Tentral	TWOTOMO AND WITHOUT				
ANTICON THE STATE OF THE STATE	PIRST APPLICATION.	SECOND APPLICATION.	THIRD APPLICATION.	FOURTH APPLICATION.	INSECTS AND FUNGI.	
APPLE	When Buds are swelling. Copper Sulphate Solution.	Before Blossoms open, Bordeaux. For Bud Moth, Arsenites when Leaf Buds open.	When Blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites.	Eight to 18 days later, Bordeaux and Arsenites.	Scab, Codling Moth, Bud Moth.	
CHERRY	As Buds are breaking, Bor- deaux. When Aphis appears, Kerosene Emulsion.	When Fruit has set, Bordeaux Mixture. If Slugs appear, dust Leaves with Air Slacked Lime, Hellebore.	Ten to 14 days later, if Rot appears, Bordeaux Mixture.	Ten to 14 days later, Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.	Rot, Aphis, Slug.	
CURRANT	At first sign of Worms, Arsenic.	Ten days later, Hellebore. If Leaues Mildew, Bordeaux Mixture.	If Worms persist, Hellebore.	to to design and	Mildew, Worms.	
GRAPE	In spring when Buds swell, Copper Sulphate Solution. Paris Green for Flea Beetle.	When Leaves are 1½ inches in Diameter, Bordeaux. Paris Green for Larvæ of Flea Beetle.	When Flowers are open, Bordeaux. Paris Green as before.	Ten to 15 days later, Bordeaux Mixture.	Fungous Disease Flea Beetle.	
PEACH	Before Buds Swell, Copper Sulphate Solution.	Before Flowers open, Bor- deaux Mixture.	When Fruit has set, Bor- deaux Mixture.	When Fruit is nearly grown, Ammonical Copper Carbon- ate.	Rot and Mildew.	
PGAR	As Buds are swelling, Cop- per Sulphate Solution.	Before Blossoms open, Bordeaux. When Leaves open, Kerosene Emulsion for Psylla.	After Blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites. Ker- osene Emulsion if necessary.	Eight to 12 days later, repeat third application.	Leaf Blight, Scab, Psylla, Codling Moth.	
PLUM	Early in Spring when Buds swell, Copper Sulphate So- lution.	When Blossoms have Fallen, Bordeaux Mixture. Begin to jur trees for Curculio.	Ten to 1k days later, Bordeaux Mixture. Continue jarring trees for Ourulico.	Ten to 20 days later, Bordeaux Mixture. Keep on jarring Trees for Curculio.	Fungous Diseases and Curculio.	
РОТАТО	For Scab, soak seed 1 hour in Solution 16 gals. water to 2 oz. Corrosive Sublimate.	When Beetles first appear, Arsenites.	When Vines are two-thirds grown. Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenites.	Ten to 15 days later, Bordeaux Mixture.	Scab, Leaf Blight and Beetles.	

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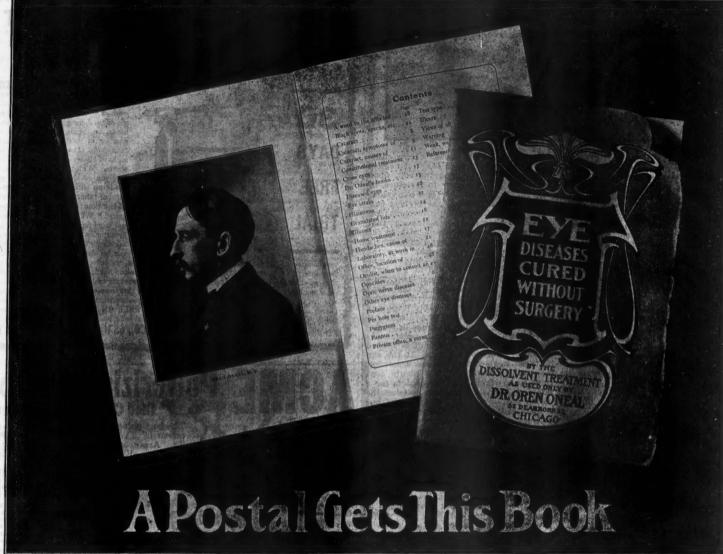
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Trees

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WANT the name and address of every person, Man, woman and child, In every country on the globe,
Who is troubled in any way with their eyes.
If you are not afflicted send me the names of your neighbors or friends who are. You will be conferring a favor on them. I will send to each name and address My book (24th edition) illustrated above. It contains much valuable information
About the eyes, diet, bath, exercise, etc; Tells how sight can be restored to the blind And all eve diseases cured At patient's own home Quickly and at little expense. I have for more than twenty years been Treating and curing all manner of eye troubles in all parts of the world. e who are afflicted in any way with their eyes are

Welcome to my opinion free of charge. Just write me a short history of your case

As you understand it.

I will write you a personal letter of advice which with My book will be of great value to you.

Some Symptoms of Serious Eye Troubles

Dimness of vision Seeing spots, specks, etc., dance before your eyes The atmosphere seems smoky and foggy Seeing better some days than others Seeing better sideways than straight forward Seeing better in the evening or early morning than at

midday. Seeing objects double or multiplied Seeing a halo or circle about a lamp light Pain in or about the eyes Constant or periodic headaches.

If you have any one of the above symptoms You should seek my advice at once. I have never made a promise which I did not fulfill.

If you should at any future time require my services and I do not fulfill every promise I make to you I will refund every cent of money you pay me.

My liberal offer may mean much to you,
Every reader of Green's Fruit Grower knows that I
am thoroughly responsible or my advertisements
could not appear in these columns as they have
regularly for years.

I Have Restored Sight to Thousands.

HERE are two letters which tell the invariable experience of

78 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1902. Dr. Oren Oneal:-Though my mother has only been using your treatment for three months, I take great pleasure in sending a letter expressing our gratitude for the relief you have afforded her. I have never had any faith in advertised remedies, but shall always be thankful that I made the exception in your favor and wrote you. As you know, she had nearly lost the sight of the left eye, and the Cataract was half over the right. Now she can use both eyes with no difficulty whatever, reading and sewing with ease, and the relief from fear of total blindness is in itself worth many times more than the amount your treatments cost. I wish I could reach everyone suffering from cataracts and beg them to consult you at once, and have the greatest of all blessings—sight—restored to them. Hoping that you may be spared many, many years to come to carry on the good work, I remain

Gratefully yours,

Mrs. M. H. Southwick.

One Year Later

Dear Doctor:-I enclose you herewith a few addresses of persons who have written me for informa-

tion regarding my mother's case. Am interested to know how many had faith enough to commence treatment. I know my lack of faith, as I classed your ad, with the many one sees in magazines and newspapers, and only for its being the last chance would never have tried it. My mother's health has been poor all

winter; the greater part of the time she has been unable to sit up much. The condition of the sight unable to sit up much. The condition of the sight remains the same, and her only means of passing the time is to read, and without regard to print. This is pretty positive proof that the growths have been dissolved. I have had a number of people call on me in regard to her case, who came for friends, and all seemed to be satisfied that the facts as stated in my letter were true. I believe you understand me well enough to know that my efforts in your behalf have been solely from a desire to help others, and were prompted by gratitude. I am sending you a picture of my mother, Mrs. Rifle, being the only one we have of this style, except our paintings. this style, except our paintings.

HIS book will tell you How to care for your eyes, How to diet, bathe and exercise How you can cure yourself at home of Blindness resulting from

Cataracts, Optic Nerve dise Iritis, Opacities, Scums, Scars and Films, Eye Strain, Granulated Lids and Pannus,

Pterygium, etc.
In from one to three months.

Here are the names of a few I have cured. Write them

Mrs. 8. C. Willard, Libertyville, Ill., cured of Cataracts of 20 years standing; William Cronoble, Winslow, Ill., cured 10 years ago of Cataracts; Mrs. Anne E. Simmons, Hobart, N. V., Paresis of Optic Nerve; Mrs. R. M. Cooper, Ridgeway, Minn., cured of Stenosis of Tear Duct; Mrs. Herman Burdick, Richland Center, Wis., cured of Hemorrhage of the Retina, which had blinded her; Albert J. Staley, Hynes, Los Angeles County, Cal., cured of Cataracts of 22 years' standing; Mrs. C. H. Sweetland, Hamburg, Lows, cured of Paresis of Optic Nerve; Mrs. Jane Hunt, Binghamville, Vt., cured of Granulated Lids and Iritis; Miss Blia R. Heacox, Box 224, North Yakima, Wash., cured of Weak Ryes and Congested Optic Nerve; Mrs. Julia Lambert, 29 Whitney St., Nashau, N. H., cured of Cataracts; E. Kaye Allison, care Bank B. N. A., St. John, N. B., Canada, cured of Congested Optic Nerve; Mrs. Emma I. Carter, Tenstrike, Minn., cured of bad case of Granulated Lids and Optic Nerve Paralysis of 22 years standing.

Just send for the book.

Don't send any money-not even a postage stamp is

Physicians either advise the "Knife" or say "Nothing can be done" when consulted in such cases a Mrs. Rifle's or the others whose names are given

I cure such cases in the patient's own home, easily, quickly and at small expense.

Just at present all I ask you to do is to send for the

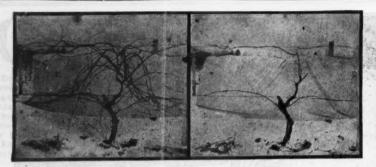
It will be sent free of expense to any part of the world.

If you wish my advice

Describe your case the best you can and
I will write you a personal letter.
The book and advice are both free and may be all that

OREN ONEAL, M. D.,

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. M. H. Southwick. Suite 911, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago, U. S. A.



PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

Many beginners in grape growing would think that the vine shown at the right in the above cut had been pruned too severely, but the experienced vine dresser would claim that the pruned vine at the right has enough wood left upon it. The cut at the left represents the same vine before pruning. Most people who have but few vines leave far too much wood in pruning. They do not cut away half enough when they prune the grape vine. This is the season when grape vines should be pruned. If the work is delayed until leaves have opened the sap will escape from the points where the vine is cut. While the vines will recover from this loss, it is a loss of vitality. We have seen grape vines cut even closer than the one shown at the right and yet be well laden with fruit in the fall.

STRAWBERRIES GROWN IN GRASS AND WEEDS. William Rideout asks Green's Fruit Grower for information in regard to easy methods of growing strawberries without much cultivation as stated in a

Grower for information in regard to easy methods of growing strawberries without much cultivation as stated in a recent communication.

In reply I will say that Green's Fruit Grower has not had much to say about careless methods of growing strawberries since we have not desired to encourage careless culture of anything. It is true, nevertheless, that a strawberry bed will bear large quantities of fruit under neglect when the beds are overrun with weeds and grass. This fact is proven by the wild strawberry which bears abundantly without any culitvation. I have seen the ground covered with red fragrant wild strawberries that were growing in a low meadow when I was a child. At Green's fruit farm we often allow old plantations of strawberries to bear year after year without much cultivation, knowing from experience that these old beds will, in most instances, produce a large amount of fruit which costs but little, if anything. How long the old beds are allowed to remain depends upon the variety. Some varieties run out much earlier than others. Corsican, Jessie and Glen Mary will fruit long in the old beds. We cultivate our strawberries in the narrow matted row system. The first year the plants are carefully hoed and cultivated. I do not see how strawberries can be given a good start unless they are well cultivated the first year, and yet possibly they can as was stated in an article in our last issue. The first year's crop is always the best, providing the season is equally favorable, but the fifth crop on the same plantation has often been a surprise as regards the yield and the large size of the fruit. The second year many perennial plants are found in the strawberry rows, such as dock, May weed, clover and timothy. The cultivators are started between the rows the second year and every year after and the soil is kept worked through until nearly up to the time when the berries heep in the rows are add inverse or prevent the depolation of inverse pass and fingus diseases is not proved the depolation of inverse pass

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES

The question of spraying fruit trees to prevent the dep-dations of insect peats and fungus diseases is no nger an experiment but a necessity.



grown with absolute neglect of any cultiwill depend largely upon the soil, upon its fertility, its tendency to moisture, or dryness. The strawberry is a marvelous fruit, it will respond to the highest cultivation but will yield marvelous returns under neglect. I have thought that the strawberry loves to be a little in the tivation but will yield marvelous returns under neglect. I have thought that the strawberry loves to be a little in the shade and yet it will not thrive where the roots of trees are feeding upon the soil. I remember when a child watching daily a strawberry bed in a neighbors' garden that joined our own. This bed was partially shaded rt the south by a fence and by shrubbery; the strawberries there were remarkably large and numerous. While there is a disadvantage in having weeds and grass in strawberry rows there is a little compensation in the fact that the fruit is shaded partially from the hot sun. If the soil in these neglected beds is somewhat moist and fertile, and the plants continue to be vigorous, the prospects for a fair crop there are good in spite of the weeds and grass. I trust none of our readers will be induced to neglect the cultivation of their strawberry beds on account of that which I have written in this article. It is best to give good cultivation.

WHY NOT ALL FRUIT.

WHY NOT ALL FRUIT.

A friend of Green's Fruit Grower asks why we do not devote every page of Green's Fruit Grower to fruit growing, This friend desires that every detail of fruit growing should be given month after month, in Green's Fruit Grower, and nothing else. In order to meet his views we would be obliged to continually repeat, month after month, directions for planting, pruning, spraying, grafting, budding, harvesting, barreling, storing and marketing fruits with all the various details. If we did this our magazine would be exceedingly dull reading for many people. The editor must consider the greatest good for the greatest number. He cannot edit his paper simply to please a few and do all justice. In almost every family the wife, daughters and sons must be considered since they are all readers of Green's Fruit Grower. If we made the paper, as our friend desires it, the wife and daughters would never open its pages, nor would the sons, unless they were particularly interested never open its pages, nor would the sons unless they were particularly interested in fruit culture. One aim of Green's unless they were particularly interested in fruit culture. One aim of Green's Fruit Grower is to interest people in fruit culture who are not now interested by making ours a family magazine of interest to every member of the family. We induce every member of the family to read that which will interest them in fruit culture which they otherwise would not read. If we can interest two to three hundred thousand people in fruit growing, if we can make them see that it is a delightful occupation, one that promotes the welfare of the human race, we shall be doing much good. The little minor details of fruit growing cannot be continually repeated in the same publication without wearying many readers. In fact more may be learned by observation and study on the part of the reader himself, who should visit other fruit growers, attend horticultural meetings and ers, attend horticultural meetings and in various ways learn for himself. The best teachers are not those who stuff the minds of their students with a mass of detail. The best teachers are those who detail. The best teachers are those who are suggestive, those who aim to interest the scholar so that he will teach himself to a certain extent under the guidance of the master. No publication filled entirely with details of instructions for fruit growers will ever have a very large classification.

What To Be Proud Of.—Aristocracy prides itself on leisure, birth and wealth and yet a man may be a scamp, a black-guard, a loafer, a vile creature and still have leisure, and still be well born, and still have wealth. Christ teaches us the full measure of a man, but he would not measure a man by his leisure, his birth or by his bank account. He would measure a man by his character, by his compassionate heart, by his truthfulness, honesty and integrity.

Have you looked over the farm harness and the road harness to see whether re-pairs are needed there or not? Now is the time to attend to such things before

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mention Green's Fruit Growen



THIS LITTLE BOOK, under paper cover, gives the experience of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower in beginning and succeeding at fruit culture on a fertile but run down farm, after having spent fifteen years behind a bank counter in a large city. Those who are about to begin fruit growing will get many suggestive hints and words of encouragement by reading this book, containing sixty-four pages, well illustrated. We will mail this book, postpaid, for twenty-five cents, or will send it as a premium to all who send fifty cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.

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WHAT TO DO NEXT

Do not forget the pruning of apple, pear, plum, cherry and peach crchards at this date, also the pruning of grape

Have you looked over the farm wag-ons, plows, cultivators and other tools to see whether they are in good repair? Have you put in repair those tools that need it?

Pulling Horses—I know of nothing better than a strong rope or strap which goes over the head, then through both bits and buckles or snaps close to the bit for holding the pulling horse to a

supplies since often you cannot get them quick enough at that late date.

oil the Harness.—First soak the harness in warm water and scrub it with soap and water and a stiff brush, removing all of the sweat and dirt that has accumulated. Then apply neatsfoot oil. The easiest way to apply the oil is to partially fill a tub or boiler with two feet of water as hot as the hands can bear. Then pour the oil into the water. The oil will float on the surface. Then by dipping pleces of the harness in this water the oil will cling to every part of the harness as it is removed. Later the oil can be worked into the leather evenly with the hands. But this is not much better than the ordinary method of applying the oil freely with a zaturated cloth.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACHES AND OTHER FRUIT IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Jack Dimler asks for information on this subject. The ground here has been heavily covered with snow ever since Thanksgiving day, thus all small fruits have been well protected, although many of the bushes have doubtless been broken down with snowbanks. While the thermometer has been as low as 13 degrees below down with snowbanks. While the thermometer has been as low as 13 degrees below zero at Rochester and 30 or 40 degrees below zero at other points in Western New York, the buds of peaches and other fruits were considered to be in such fine condition at the time of the cold freeze that it is hoped that no injury has been done, even to peach trees, but very likely the prospects of many peach orchards are not encouraging. It is too early to give a further account at this date. Elberta peach buds are reported three-fourths alive. This is enough for a full crop.

WISMER'S APPLE.

WISMER'S APPLE.

Our attention was first called to this variety by the originator, who lives in Canada and who calls this apple Wismer's Dessert. It is recommended to us as being an apple of high quality. Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell university writes under January 5, 1904, as follows: "All I know about 'the Wismer apple is from a specimen or specimens that were sent to me for testing. The apples that I received were of very high quality and I liked the looks of them." Professor H. E. Van Deman reports as follows: "Wismer is a nice small to medium dessert apple of very good quality. It is covered with red stripes. It is not a highly colored or brilliantly colored apple, but is more brilliant than Hubbardston. Its season is winter, It would seem to be hardy from its origin so far north as Canada."

dry and covered slightly with earth. The next summer, if the conditions are favorable, these seeds will sprout and grow, producing seedlings usually unlike the varieties from which they came. Most of the varieties will be inferior to the parent variety. Possibly one in a thousand may be superior. This is one way in which fruits are improved by testing seedlings, but it is not a profitable occupation. able occupation.

If the Fruit Grower does not quit improving pretty soon you will be perched on the top rung of the journalistic ladder.—H. G.

bit and buckles or snaps close to the bit for holding the pulling horse to a hitching.

Have you sent in your orders to the nurseries for trees, plants and vines which you intend to set out this spring? Do not delay this work.

Have you sent in your orders to seedsmen advertising in Green's Fruit Grower, for garden or field seeds?

It is time the hot bed or cold glass frame was started, in which to start tomato, lettuce, cabbage and other garden seeds.

Have you ordered your supply of quart berry baskets, crates and other supplies for the strawberry and raspberry season. Many fruit growers order now their grape and peach baskets, or at least a moderate supply so they can be sure to have them on hand. It is folly to wait until a short time before you want these supplies since often you cannot get them

Waste Room.—The parlors of most rural houses are simply waste room. Is it not strange that people will build houses at considerable expense and set aside one of the largest and best rooms as a waste room, a dark room, a room which the inmates dare not enter for fear of soiling or injuring something, a room in which no sunshine is admitted, a room which is seldom warm and comfortable on a winter's day. If I were building a house in the country I would have no waste room, no parlor kept starched and prim, dark and dreary. I would have every room in the house warm and comfortable and arranged so that the inmates of the house could enjoy the rooms thoroughly, and so that the cat or dog could come in and not be in danger of overturning something, or of getting a few hairs on the carpet. You who have starched and stuffy a few parlors transform them into living rooms and thus brighten your lives.

Starvation.—It has been predicted by wise men that the time was not far distant when the people of the earth would starve. The thought was that since the productiveness of the soil was decreasing, the limit of production would finally be reached, after which would come starvation. This fact is not unreasonable and yet no one for generations to come need have fears about not getting enough to eat if he is willing to work. The full capacity of the soil over a large portion of the earth's surface has never been attained. Better cultivation, the application of more fertilizers and improved varieties, may more than double the yield per acre of the various crops. But aside from this new territory is constantly being brought under cultivation. The extension of the Russian railroad into Manchuria, China, has opened up a vast territory of rich wheat producing land similar to the Red River lands of Dakota. On this continent it is claimed that 100,000,000 acres of good wheat land exist in northern Canada, and that these lands are rapidly being ocupied as wheat farms.

Molasses for Cattle and Horses.—In

Molasses for Cattle and Horses.—In sugar refineries it is often difficult to use all grades of the molasses, therefore it is disposed of at prices low enough to warrant its use for cattle food. We are told that cattle and horses learn to relish molasses and that it, in reasonable amounts, agrees with them and helps to make them healthful and strong.

Real Folks.—I like real tolks. That is I like people who possess individuality and who are not ashamed of their individuality and peculiarities. We meet continually people who are not real folks. I mean by this people who seem artificial, who seem to be straining to appear like somebody else, who do not act natural, who do not let themselves out, who are trying to make an impression. The greatest men I have ever met have been the most simple in their manner, that is real folks with nothing to conceal, living, thinking and speaking like ordinary human beings. ing like ordinary human beings.

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Is your throat raw?

Do you eneeze often?

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Are your eyes watery?

Do you take cold easily?

Is your nose stopped up?

Do you have to spit often?

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Don't waste any more time—energy—money, a trying to conquer it with worthless nostrums. Don't think it can't be vanquished just ecause you have not sought help in the right

because you have not sought help in the right place.
Write to me at once and learn how it can be cured. Not merely for a day, a week, or a year—but permanently. Let me explain my now scientific method of treatment, discovered by myself.
Catarrh is more than an annoying trouble—more than an unclean disease—more than a brief allment. It's the advance guard of Consumption. If you don't check it, it's bound to become Consumption. It has opened the door of death to thousands. Take it in hand now—before it is too late.
I'll gladly diagnose your case and give you free consultation and advice. It shall not cost you a cent.

Answer the questions I've made out for you, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines in the Bree Medical Advice Coupon, out them both out and mail them to me as soon as possible. 'Twill cost you nothing and will give you the most valuable information. Address Cataerth Specialist SPROULE, it to 15 Doane, St., Boston. Don't lose any time. Do it now!

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1 50	Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.	
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1 50	Good Housekeeping, Springfield,	
	Grocer and Country Merchant,	1 10
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HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Apple Orchard.—A reader in Oklahoma, J. W. P., of Enid, wants to know what to do with his 7 year old apple orchard that was set 16 feet apart and the trees are now that was set 16 feet apart and the trees are now that have been trained low and are now that bear fruit of enough value, comprise and filling the space between the rows. It was a mistake in setting the trees oc close as 16 feet each way, but if they had been set one rod in the row, north and south, and two rods between the rows, east and west, they would have been none too close for a few years yet. If early bearing kinds, such as Missouri and Stayman had been used as fillers hewen more permanent kinds, such as Jonathan, Gano and York Imperial, the plan would have been still better. I am stating these points for the future use of J. W. P. and others who live on the Western prairies, where the sunshine is that and the winds almost constantly fror the S. W. in the growing season.

But what to do in this present case is the question now. I would cut back some of the very lowest and longest of the branches that interfere with the passage of team and cultivator. I would get a very wide spreading implement that would reach out under the branches that interfere with the passage of team and cultivator. I would get a very wide spreading implement that would reach out under the branches that interfere with the to some extent and use it frequently from April to August, pulverizing the

get a very wide spreading implement that would reach out under the branches to some extent and use it frequently to some extent and use it frequently from April to August, pulverizing the ground only 2 or 3 inches deep, but very often. When this became quite difficult to do and the trees had yielded some profit, I would grub out ever other row, running north and south, and after a few more years every other tree in the remaining rows. This will leave them \$22x32\$ feet, which is about right for a bearing apple orchard in that region.

C. V. G., of Westboro, Mass., asks if It would be practicable to lay down and cover with earth during the winter, peach trees 5 years old. I have serious doubts of it. The roots would have to be cut from two opposite sides and those re-maining would be wrenched in some de-gree in order to get the trees bent down maining would be wrenched in some degree in order to get the trees bent down to the ground and covered. As they have not been trained to this end neither above or below, it would be very hurtful to lay them down now. If the trees live through this winter and are baled up with straw or corn fodder next fall they may carry their buds safely through. This can be done and is done, by filling the interior of the tree with straw and after drawing the branches inward with ropes bind a layer of cord fodder on the outside.

outside,

1st I have on my place one large
Flemish Beauty pear tree, large enough
to carry ten bushels of fruit. It has
stood in grassy ground until last spring,
when I had it plowed and cultivated. I
also thinned out some of the limbs after
it had leaved out, and it bore about
one bushel of nice fruit; and I think it
needs more trimming this season; would
you advise trimming before or after it
leaves out?

leaves out?

2d. I bought 200 potted strawberry plants last September. I kept them well

Thomas P. Priestly of Tennessee asks advice about apple growing, varieties

etc.
Reply:—Of summer and fall apples the four kinds that I would recommend for Tennessee, ripening in succession are, Early Harvest, Fanny, Jeffries, and Grimes. Of winter varieties for that state six good ones are: Stayman, Kinnard, Black Ben Davis, Arkansas, York Imperial and Ingram.
One of the names of Arkansas is Mammoth Blacktwig, which is much like Paragon, but a larger and darker colored apple, but not so good in quality. For home use I like the latter best. Both are seedlings of Winesap but not so good as Stayman, which is of the same parentage.

entage.

Black Ben Davis is the best variety

e entage.

Black Ben Davis is the best variety of the Ben Davis type, but is not high in quality. Commerce is not yet well tested but has some promise. Delicious is a red apple of high quality. Collins or Champion is a fine, showy red apple, but will not keep late when grown in Tennessee. Ingram is a late keeper, and is distinct from Givens. Missing Link is a very late keeper that is very nearly the same if not identical with Willow. It is of only fair quality. Stayman and Black Ben Davis would make good fillers in Tennessee. I would not use any peach trees as fillers, because they overgrow the apple trees and finally injure them.

Of peaches four good kinds are: Belle of Georgia, Elberta, Mamie Ross and Salway. Dewy is a new peach that has been but little tested as yet.

Four good pears for general use are: Wilder Howell, Bartlett and Kioffer.

Four good pears for general use are:
Wilder, Howell, Bartlett and Kleffer.
Four good plums for Tennessee are:
Abundance, Burbank, Stoddard and
Wyant.
The two best cherries for that region
are: Richmond and Montmorency.

leaves out?

2d. I bought 200 potted strawberry plants last September. I kept them well cultivated but the weather was so dry they made very little growth, and after rain did come it was too late to do much good. They were well fertilised and mulched with horse manure. Now will I have to rake back the mulch in the spring and cultivate the same as though they were just set out?—I., B. Marsh.

Reply:—Ist. It is probable that the pear tree may need some pruning, but do not be too free with the saw and knife. More injury than good is sometimes done by pruning very severely. Thin out the branches that interfere with each other, and thus allow the light to permeate the tree and cause the proper development of the leaves and fruit. But do not cut off the small branches hare; for they serve useful purposes in tempering the influences of the hot sunshine and in elaborating the sap.

2d. The mulch should be raked off the plants to some extent and left in the spaces between the rows; but the plants of some extent and left in the spaces between the rows; but the plants of some extent and left in the spaces between the rows; but the plants of the spraying was done ten days apart, with plants to some extent and left in the spaces between the rows; but the plants of some extent and left in the spaces between the rows; but the plants of some extent and left in the spaces between the rows; but the plants of the trees in good shape. I am lauling the remain after there is may have been it streatment of the wants to know whether or not seedling but so betained. Early spraying, before the wants to know whether or not seedling buds open in the spring, with very strong buds open in the spring, with very

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Bordeaux mixture will kill most of the latent disease germs. Late spraying is also good. Visit that successful neighbor, ask his advice and try to do as he does and very likely you will do as well as he does in getting good crops.

FROM POORHOUSE TO PROSPERITY Remarkable Experience of a Subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: You ask what I would do if I were very poor, thus I will tell you what I have done.

does and very likely you will do as well as he does in getting good crops.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Will Professor Van Deman kindly tell me how to handle winter pears, so that they will ripen when it is desired to use them, and yet come to the table in an unshriveled condition? We have kept the Lawrence and the Anjou varieties, in an ordinary cellar, until the holidays, for several years; but they are usually a good deal shriveled by the time we wish to eat them. I have read that success follows packing winter pears in hoxes, between layers of dry sand; but is there not some more simple and popular plan, adapted to keeping a greater number of pears? It is the shriveling that bothers us more than anything else; and how to avoid that difficulty is what I would like to learn.—George W. Smith. If pears are wrapped singly in two or more folds of paper and then packed in boxes they will keep better than if not wrapped and will shrivel but 'ittle. If the paper next the fruit is of some soft kind, such as ordinary newspaper, it will absorb the moisture from any rot that may occur; and if the outer wrap is of parafined or other quite closely made paper it will retain the moisture inside better than would that which is more porous. Packing in sand or other material of that character is very troublesome and quite unnecessary.

H. E. Landeman. Thoughtful Kindness.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. Bancroft Griffith.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. Bancroft Griffith.

The earnestness of a little girl in offering her hot chestnuts one chilly autumnal evening on a street curner arrested the attention of a kind-nearted young man, and he gave her a shilling. She ran home with it to her sick mother. So small a gift made joy in the house. Years after a poor man called upon a rich bank director to ask for a position as messenger. The director's wife recognized him as he passed out as the donor of the shilling to her on that street corner, years before. She learned his business with her husband, and said, "Give him the situation." "Why," said he. "Because I ask it as a favor, and you have promised me never to deny me a favor." He promised it, and that night sent a note to the applicant notifying him of his appointment. His wife explained the reason for her request to her husband, and he replied, "That is right, my little wife; never forget one who was kind to you in the days when you needed help most." The clerk received the note as he sat beside his sick wife. Opening it, he exclaimed: "Good news, wife. We shall not starve. Here is a promise of a situation." His wife called his attention to something which fell out upon the floor. It was a fifty-pound note, folded in a paper bearing the inscription, "In grateful remembrance of the silver shilling which a kind stranger bestowed on a little chestnut-girl twenty years ago."

on a little chestnut-girl twenty years ago."

So we see that sometimes seed sown on apparently poor ground springs up and bears much fruit.

A thief once entered the house of Lydia H. Sigourney, the poet, at Hartford, Conn., and stole valuable things, among them special gifts from the crowned heads of Europe. The man was arrested, the stolen goods were recovered, and he was put in prison. He was a young man, and Mrs. Sigourney's heart was touched for him. She visited him in prison, procured his release, gave him money to take him out West, and he became an excellent and useful man, and an honor to his benefactor. Kindness sometimes works wonders. And the best way to cure many evils is to overcome them with good.

Generous acts are Christ-like, and even kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home that the world can show.

There are chords in the human heart,

There are chords in the human heart, strange varying strings—which are only struck by accident; which will remain mute and senseless to appeals the most passionate and earnest, and respond at last to the slightest casual touch.—Dickens.

There are many brave hearts asleep in the deep. Beware! Beware!"

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Bee other liberal offers on another page.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: You ask what I would do if I were very poor, thus I will tell you what I have done. No one could have started poorer than I, since I was in my youth an inmate of the county poor house, having lost both father and mother suddenly by smallpox. When I was 12 years old I ran away from the poor house and all the property I had consisted of a pair of ragged overalls, a shirt and a dilapidated straw hat. I walked all that day without food. When darkness arrived I went into a barn and slept on the hay. Next morning I started again, stopping at a farm house and applied at the kitchen door for food, telling the lady that I would weed her onion bed for her if she would supply my needs. The woman replied "of course I will give you something to eat you poor little fellow." I cannot tell you how good the food tasted after my long fast, I worked all the forenoon weeding the lady's onions. Then the farmer came in from the field and questioned me closely, then asked me in to dinner. He wanted to know what I intended to do. I told him I wanted to get work on a farm. This farmer hired me at \$5 a month. I stayed with him until I was 25 years old, getting better wages as I was able to earn them. I was never away from the farm over night during my long stay. I put my savings into a building association. When I was 24 years old I drew out of that association \$3,000 and bought fifteen acres of land, paying \$1,000 down. On this land I built a small and comfortable house and stable, keeping house for myself, as I was unmarried. I grubbed out the bushes and drained the land. I drew manure from the city and made the land rich. At 25 years of age I married a young lady of poor but good family. We took no wedding journey. We have raised and educated a family of six children, three boys and three girls, and we owe no one a dollar. I have been offered \$5,000 cash for my home. I hold a mortgage of \$3,000 on the farm where I weeded the onions the day I left the poor house, and I have mortgages on other real estate i

all of which came from Rochester, N. Y.—A Pennsylvania Subscriber.

Green's reply to Geo. A Tryon, Mo.: If you have not had experience in fruit growing and intend to make a business of fruit growing we would advise you to spend at least one season working for some one who has orchards and berry fields to look after similar to those you desire for yourself. It is the opinion of well informed fruit men that orcharding, particularly apple orcharding, will continue to be profitable for many years to come and that no one having good orchard land can make a mistake in planting orchards. Instead of apples and other fruit becoming cheaper they are becoming higher priced and in greater demand each season. The prospects for growing apples in Missouri I do not know so much about as I do about Western New York, but I know that large orchardists in Missouri are making money from their apple orchards. Trees growing in Rochester nurseries will succeed anywhere. There are no better trees grown in the world than Rochester trees. They will succeed even in India or China if they could be transported safely.

The reason why I begun to take

The reason why I begun to take Green's Fruit Grower was that picture of you in your old farm house, sitting before the fire and deciding that you would succeed where others had falled. It appealed to me and showed me that you were a man of grit and common sense and I therefore decided that your paper must be a good one. I have found Green's Fruit Grower all and more than I expected and the paper is valuable on account of everything in it being plain, sensible and easily understood. I look forward to its coming every month and read it with the greatest interest—Julien A. Hall, Va.

Edwin (before marriage)—Never mind, dear, I'll shovel off the snow so that we can skate. I'd shovel off acres for you!" After marriage—"What! Me shovel that snow off the walk? Well, I should say not! I'm no chore boy."—Chicago Daily





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Sprayer

HOW TO HELP THE WIFE.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Patrick Floyd.

I would like to occupy a little space in your paper with a few suggestions upon lightening the housewife's burdens. If more husbands would be more thoughtful they might find their home more cheerful and tidy; and farthermore save doctor's bills. The lot of the farmers are not three-fourths of the farmers are not three-fourths of the farmers are not aware how much harder their wife's duties are made by their ignorance. If more farmers knew the laws of etiquette, and would be civilly polite at howe as they are away, one-half of the over loaded burdens would drop from thir wife's shoulders. There is as much need for a farmer to be polite as our president, or any other noted person. How nice a woman would feel to see her husband as polite and neat around home as he is when he goes to church, or some political meeting. I have seen a good many men when away from home you would think they were the best or gentlemen, but to see them at home you would take them for brutes. It isn't how a man acts away from home that proves his character, but how he lives at home. You must go into the home-life to find the real character of a man. If there recally is a man who wants to lighten his wife's burdens, let him practice these suggestions: See that your wife has a good cooking range, and that the wood is well fitted to go into it, and the wood-box never empty. Always have plenty of dry wood on hand. Build all the fires.

One reason why apples are not most periap most prime, crisp and aromatic. When this stage is passed they need some their own metit. This they will do while in their prime, crisp and aromatic. When this stage is passed they need some addition to make them desirable. They then work well as foundation for other then work well as foundation for other then work well as foundation for other work well as foundation for other then work well as foundation for other then work well as foundation for their work well as foundation for their work well the real character of a man. If there really is a man who wants to lighten his wife's burdens, let him practice these suggestions: See that your wife has a good cooking range, and that the wood is well fitted to go into it, and the woodbox never empty. Always have plenty of dry wood on hand. Build all the fires and never leave them for your wife to build. Always lug the wood in before your wife sweeps. Never let your wife tend to the dairy, nor feed your stock. Carry no dirty pails, nor pig-troughs into the house for cleaning. Mend your old horse blankets, and harnesses yourself, furthermore do not bring such dirty things into the house. Always clean your feet before you enter the house. Never take fowls into the house to pick, and never demand your wife to do so. Never warm any kind of swill on the kitchen stove, but have a place in the shed walks, and stable-floors are kept swept; and never let the womenfolks do this work. Hang your clothes upon a hook and never leave them on a chair for your wife to lay away. Never wear your barn clothes to the table, nor in the parlor. Hang out the clothes for your wife on washing-day, and also see that your wife or womenfolks don't lug the water to wash with. Never spit on the floor, and never throw anything on the floor, Get yourself ready for meeting and other places, don't make your wife help you get ready. Always move, and always move your chair with you when anyone is about to sweep where you are sitting. Never smoke in the house because it darkens and smuts wife help you get ready. Always move, and always move your chair with you when anyone is about to sweep where you are sitting. Never smoke in the house because it darkens and smuts the ceilings, and makes house-cleaning harder. Whenever you go to town always ask your wife if there is anything needed, and never grumble if there is. Brush your own clothes, and tie your own tie. Never be behind time at breakfast, dinner and supper, and after eating take your dishes and carry them to the wash-stand. If anything is on the floor and you see your wife about to pick it up, stoop yourself and pick it up as you did before marriage. Whenever about the house always be as useful as you can in waiting upon the womenfolks. If a button is gone off your clothes sew one on yourself. If more men would think how much easier they could lighten their wife's burdens by practicing these few suggestions, there would be many foot steps asved for betpracticing these few suggestions, there would be many foot steps saved for better purposes, and less tired feeling felt by the house wife.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS. Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. L. Jennings.

Mrs. I. Jennings.

If a child by accident swallows a button or a coin do not leave the child and run for a doctor, ner give a cathartic, which is the worst thing you can do. If the coin is lodged in the throat run the finger down at once. Sometimes you may catch and throw it out of the mouth or cause the child to vomit and clear the throat itself. If it has passed the food pipe to the stomach do not give a cathartic and thus relax the stomach and bowels and cause the coin to fall against the walls. Rather, feed the child all the solid food you can get him to eat even if it is dried apples, to distend the bowels. Then in eighteen or twenty-four hours watch results, do not get nervous.

Coman's Page with screws fasten them to the window casing. This will be found much better than adjusting fixtures to casing.

One reason why apples are not more generally relished when cooked is that

marriage relations, and if there is love and consideration on both sides, there would never be, of course, any question of obedience between husband and wife. This Mr. Shearman admits, for he says: "The love which rules in every true marriage brings the two into happy concord. The affectionate and manly husband does not lord it over his wife." It seems to us quite time that the church should eliminate from its sacred ceremonies words that mean nothing. Many of the best church people in Massachusetts smile over that promise to "obey." Nine times out of ten the woman does not say it at all. And when she does, she does not mean it. In the old days before woman had been given educational privileges, and when custom kept her closely in the home, dependent upon the exertions of father, brother or husband, there was some significance to the word "obey" as applied to her. Now there is none whatever, for—to-day. "The woman's cause is man's; they rise nificance to to her. Now there is none for—to-day.
"The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free."

Iree."
In true union they are each free as they are one; neither, as the legend of Eden would have it, is inferior, and therefore owes obedience to the other.

Male "housemaids" are the most re-cent contribution to the solving of the servant problem in Great Britain, it seems. Several thousands of foreign young men have recently been trans-ported to London to engage in general domestic work in British households, So far nothing but commendation is heard on the subject. These men servants, say their employers, do the work that has generally been allotted to women in a cleaner, quicker and more thorough fashion than the sex they have displaced. They waste less time, have no grievances, no "visitors," ask no higher wages, and do not bother about "evenings out." Altogether, if the future carries out the prophecy of the present it will not be long before the reign of women workers in the "easentially womanly field of house-wifery" will be quite eclipsed by the masculine superiority therein shown. far nothing but commendation is heard on the subject. These men servants,

Celery Sauce for Game.—Take a large bunch of celery and wash it thoroughly. Cut it in small pleces, using only the white part, and boil it slowly until tender in in a little water. Add a table-spoonful of butter, one pinch of grated spoonful of butter, one pinch of grated nutmeg, one of pepper and one of powdered mace. Thicken with a tablespoonful of sifted flour, moistened with cold water. Then pour in a cupful of cream and a wineglass of either sherry or white wine. Let the whole simmer for two minutes and serve.

ratch and throw it out of the mouth or cause the child to vomit and clear the hroat itself. If it has passed the food outer four cupfuls of white sugar, one object the stomach do not give a cathardis and cause the coin to fall against the solid. Rather, feed the child all the solid food you can get him to eat even of it is dried apples, to distend the bowles. Then in eighteen or twenty-four cours watch results, do not get nervous.

When putting up shades farten fixwires to a strip of stained wood, then

A Device That is Scientific. Simple, Direct, and Instantly Restores Hearing in Even The Oldest Person—Comfortable, Invisible and Perfect Fitting.

The comfort that may be taken in single beds is not generally known. Many Discovery and Many Hundred Signed Testimonials from All Parts of the World-SENT FREE.



The True Story of The Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

The True Story of The Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons and ear specialists treated me at great expense and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they falled to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing. My case was pronounced incurable!

I grew desperate; my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionahip of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor, and personal expense, I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and as they give no discomfort whatever, I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful. I am a cured, changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deat person to carry a trumpet, a tube, or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires, or strings of any kind, and is new and up to date in all respects. It is so amall than one can see it when in position, yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. I will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred,



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Editorial Comment.

Editorial Comment.

Roadside Fruit Trees.—Few things please me more than to see rows of apple trees bearing fruit along highways. Many apple trees are thus planted in Western New York and I know of no may of beautifying the roadsides more successfully. The apple tree is an object of beauty and promise at all seasons of the year. No one can look upon an apple tree even during winter without hinking of the abundance of healthful and beautiful fruit it will bear. As the tree opens its leaves and expands its millions of flowers, or as it is filled with various colored fruits as autumn approaches, it is an object of interest and dimiration. There is but little danger of the fruit of these roadside trees being diffraction. There is but little danger of the fruit of these roadside trees being seriously molested. If the varieties are summer fruits more of them would be taken by passers-by than if they were winter fruits. But in either case good crops can be gathered from these roadside trees, thus they are doing double service, one as ornamental trees and the other as mortgage lifters. The soil along the fence line by the roadside has not been cropped, and is therefore more fertile than the soil of the fields afjoining.

Luther Burbank has sold his new Miracle seedling plum for \$2,500 to an Oregon firm. He has received as high as \$10,000 for a single new fruit. If he secures one valuable seedling from ten of wenty thousand seedlings he considers himself fortunate. He is a veritable wizard of hosticulture. ard of horticulture.

Headed Apple Trees,--Green's

Fruit Grower proposes to continue talking about low headed fruit trees of all kinds, and particularly about low-headed apple trees. The day is passed when intelligent fruit growers can be found training their apple trees so high that it requires a balloon to get high enough to gather the fruit. Think for a moment of the difference between gathering the fruit of the tree whose branches almost rest upon the earth, and the gathering of fruit where the first branches are from ten to twenty feet high and the top branches thirty to forty feet high. Nearly double the amount of apples can be picked by one man in a day from the low headed trees than can be picked from the ligh headed trees. Then consider the danger in picking from those very high trees, and the time spent in going up and down the ladders and in moving tall, heavy ladders around. The ordinary planter used to head his apple trees at about twe feet from the ground at planting. In future years he kept cutting away the lower branches constantly raising the head of the tree. My advice is to start the heads of apple trees not higher than four feet from the ground, and keeping the head low.

George Wellman of Ohio writes that Fruit Grower proposes to continue talk-ng about low headed fruit trees of all unds, and particularly about low-

George Wellman of Ohio writes that George Wellman of Onlo writes that Green's Fruit Grower is one of the two best papers of the many he subscribers for. He likes Van Deman papers, Rey-nold's experience, the Skeleton papers, the health department and the editorial pages particularly.

Berry Boxes—Order your berry boxes, berry crates, peach and grape baskets now. If you wait until May or June you cannot get them quick enough. This is very important. In the rush of the season factories cannot supply the demand promptly.

The Robin—I am a great lover of birds. I encourage them to nest and sing about my home, not complaining if they occasionally take a few cherries or strawberries. But we hear from other fruit growers that the robin is a common thief. Possibly these complaining men do not consider the good that the birds do. Even you and I, reader, do some harm in this world beyond a doubt; it could not be otherwise, but this is no reason why we should be shot rathlessly and swept off the face of the earth. We also do some good. Our enemies should weigh up the good we do as compared with whatever evil may reseemies should weign up the good we do
se compared with whatever evil may result from the mistakes we make, and
begous according to the balance of
sood or evil. I firmly believe that the
robin and other birds as a class, do more food by far than injury to fruit grow and to the world at large.

Fianting Seeds of Fruits—Isaac Blackstone asks Green's Fruit Grower whether the seed of a valuable prune growing on his place, if planted will produce
the same variety as the tree from which
it came. My reply is that the chances
are not one in a thousand, or one in ten
thousand that the seed would produce
the same prune as the tree from which
it came. The German prune is inclined
to reproduce itself. York State prune
is a seedling of German prune but it is
much larger than the German prune and

differs from it in many respects. Since the seed of wheat, rye, and oats repro-duce themselves from seed many people do not see why the seeds of apples, pears, plums and cherries should not repro-duce themselves. But they will not in most instances. Some varieties of fruits more often reproduce themselves from seeds than others.

Aug. Roberge writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has a high opinion of our magazine and appreciates all of the departments, but particularly the health department. A neighbor was sick with fever and he could not eat ordinary food. He induced the patient's mother to put aside the doctor's prescription and put him on a fruit diet. For two weeks the patient lived exclusively upon fruits. At the end of that time the symptoms of the disease had disappeared and the patient rapidly recovered.

disease had disappeared and the patient rapidly recovered.
Editor's Note. I believe in following the directions of physicians, particularly in cases of fevers. For sick people the juices of lemons and oranges are the safest fruit juices to take. Next a well ripened apple, eaten slowly and chewed very fine, will be most healthful. But if the patient is very sick I should follow the doctor's directions about eating even an apple.

Greens Fruit Grower is the best monthly journal of its class that I have seen and I have read a large number of papers of this class. I am interested in all the departments, therefore it is difficult for me to specify which department I like best. Whether it is a story, an adventure or advice about fruit growing I want actual experience. Your subscribers can aid you in making your paper interesting by telling about their home contrivances and conveniences, and how to facilitate the work of the kitchen, barn, shop, garden and the farm at large.

—I. Wright.

FARMERS LACK ENTERPRISE.

FARMERS LACK ENTERPRISE.
George S. Rowell writes Green's Fruit
Grower as follows: Farmers throughout
the country seem to have no enterprise.
They will not plant a tree or vine nor
will they grow strawberries and raspberries in their gardens. Although I
live in a rich and popular farming country I am surrounded by farms that have
not a grape vine or strawberry plant,
currant bush, raspberry, blackberry
growing, nor any peach, pear, plum,
quince or apricot. Some of these farms
have a few old scraggy apple trees progrowing, nor any peach, pear, plum, quince or apricot. Some of these farms have a few old scraggy apple trees producing inferior varieties and that is all. These people do not seem to be conscious of the fact that they are depriving themselves of the greatest luxuries of rural daughters of these farmers are leaving farms for the city. Farm life cannot be attractive to them since they cannot have on their tables but little more than the plainest fare from one year's end to the other. Think of the delight that young people take in a large bed of luscious strawberries, or in a row of grapes that would yield its ripened clusters every fucrum."

One poultry man has hinged storm windows. They are deally thrown open, inside windows. They are daily thrown open, inside windows raised and frames covered with coarse white muslin slipped under the windows. They are daily thrown open, inside windows. They are with coarse white muslin slipped window, through which cloth comes much fresh air and ventilation without draft. If hen houses are already window, through which cloth comes much fresh air and ventilation which they are leaving for the device with summer is the stomach. Tablets cure dyspepais, in the windows. They are with which cloth comes much fresh air and ventilation which which without draft. If hen houses are already wi

my home, forty miles north of Boston, 200 bushels of peaches and two tons of grapes in one season. That was a long-time before fruits were grown so large-ly as they are at present.

ALL NOT BORN EQUAL

ALL NOT BORN EQUAL.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I cannot believe that all are born equal. Each individual is born with talents particularly his own. While I have been successful I have not made so much money as I might have made had I been made of different stuff. I never could speculate at the expense of my neighbor or friend. In this way I have allowed many opportunities to make money slip by, yet I know there would be nothing wrong in making the most of my judgment. I am leaving my neighbor to do the same. Or in allowing my own people to pay their own troubles as best they can. But I never could allow strangers to suffer loss at the expense of any of my own people. This weakness has cost me thousands of dollars and has almost destroyed me mentally. I could not help it, such was my nature. I do not claim this to be a virtue on my part, on the contrary I claim this a weakness of which I am a victim, as are my wife and children. I began earning money when six years old, and served my country as a private soldier three years, during the Civil war. My motto is build up and never pull down. Progress is my watchword.—Subscriber, Baraboo, Wis.

He Likes It.—I like Green's Fruit Grower, and have taken it for many years. Being a fruit grower I am particularly interested in Professor Van Deman's replied to inquiries. I care nothing for stories and do not read them. I hen, rad everything else, the advertisements and all. I am a pioneer farmer living in the backwoods of Maryland. I am making an honest living here and at the same time preparing for a future home where there are no sorrows or tears, where all tout is peace, joy and comfort. Man's stay one earth is short; eternity is forever, It is just five years to-day since I began aspowr in this thick wooded district. Now h I have nearly all the fruit my family can use and I expect to plant more each lave year. Your premium knife is a good one, ant, —L. G. Ford.

One poultry man has hinged storm windows. They are daily thrown open, inside windows raised and frames cov-

THE COMBINATION OIL CURE FOR CANCER.

Has the indorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last ten years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

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have compounded prescriptions. If I were offered \$\frac{3}{1}\$, 000.00 I could not prepare a better prescription for a stomach remedy than John's Stomach Tablets I offer to send to all who suffer from any form of stomach allment a package of this valuable remedy FREEL. John's Stomach Tablets cure dyspepsia, indigestion, gas on stomach, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, and all 11s caused by poor digestion. These tablets assist the stomach. They greate new life strengthening the stomach, Write ge will be sent by return mail.

MORROW. Chemist.





Healthy Mind in a Healthy Body

Stomach and brain affect each other. A sick stomach sours the disposition and prevents sleep and brain rest, and a sick brain sours the stomach and clogs the bowels Men of sedentary habits, brain workers who don't get much exercise, have sick stomachs and bowels, and wear out their brains and nerves.

"I work in the office and don't get as much exercise as I should, and when I feel bad I just take a Cascarets which always makes me feel aright." E. Rohan, Q. & C. Route, Crescent, Ky.

"I had a torpid liver for months. I bought a box of Cascarets in Washington and have not only been put in porfect health, but have gained consider—Harry Hodgson, Rockville, Md.

"Cascarets were the only medicine I had with me when I beat the world's record as "Champion Corn Husker of America," husking 370 bushels in 19 hours.

L. E. Kimberlin, La Harps, III.

Some time ago, while I was in Millersburg, Fs. Wise the landlord, was afflicted with sever pains in the stomach. I insisted upon the sking a Cascarets being to be a fair of the sking a Cascarets being to be a few only be a few only in the strength of the same would be a few or the same with the beat of the same was and headache and my weight which believing and headache and my weight which believing the same will be head."—B. Newarle should be a few or the same will be same will be same will be same to the same will be same to be a few or the same will be same to the same to the

A man who keeps his bowels regular with Cascarets Candy Cathartic, that is without strain or violence, can keep strong and healthy without much exercise. A famous professor in Jefferson Medical College used to advise his students: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open!" That's God's own wisdom, for when the bowels are regular and the digestion strong and healthy, then the system is safe and the brain and nerves will have inexhaustible elasticity and life.

Best for the Bowels. All drugglets, roc, 45c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

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Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.



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"The Kohinoor in California's crown."

MOUNT SHASTA.

There is no more beautiful sight of its kind than Mount Shasta, covered with snow and glistening in the sun. Thousands have traveled across the continent to see it, and felt well repaid for their time. The way to reach it is

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and their connections. Mount Shasta is only about four and a half days from New York or Boston, and every lover of this country should see it. For details of rates and trains, see a ticket agent of the New York Central.

py of "America's winter Resorts" will i free, on receipt of a two-cent stamp by e H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, fork Central & Hudson River Railroad, Central Station, New York.

SWEETCORN

by return man, trial packet; 25c.

O. P. ORDWAY, Saxonville, Mass.



450,000



Recent Meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

Reported for Green's Fruit Grower.

The annual meeting of this useful society occurred January 27th and 28th at Rochester, N. Y. The sessions were largely attended by a very intelligent class of fruit growers. If the meeting could be criticised in any way it might be that it was too commercial, too practical, too sordid, without enough sentiment. There did not seem to be a particle of sentiment. In old times these meetings were largely attended by nurserymen and others who had considerable sentiment in their make up and expressed this in their speeches, essays and discussions. Now the almighty dollar alone is in evidence. The members do not seem to care about anything but the discussion of the few popular varieties of apples of lesser quality, how to destroy insects and fungus enemes. Members do not seem to be much interested in rare apples, or other fruits, or in fruits of superior beauty or quality since their aim is to grow those common varieties oftener than those of suties of apples of lesser quality, how to grow the largest amounts, how to sell at the highest prices, the best packages, and how to destroy insects and fungus enemies. Members do not seem to be much interested in rare apples, or other fruits, or in fruits of superior beauty or quality since their aim is to grow those common varieties oftener than those of superior quality, which for the moment command good prices in the market. The essayists and lecturers are principally professional men from experiment stations who talk of insect enemies, of fungus diseases, and the best way of combatting them, without a thought of sentiment. I could almost suggest with propriety in the midst of these practical meetings, a sermon on the man the Bible tells about, who felt the need of building larger storehouses in which to propriety in the midst of these practical meetings, a sermon on the man the Bible tells about, who felt the need of building larger storehouses in which to pile his wealth, and of the question asked by our Saviour, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" interpreting the world soul in this instance to mean sentiment, poetry or the desire for a love of the beautiful things of life that lift us up and ennoble us, yet may not be eminently practical us, yet may not be eminently practical or productive of dollars and cents.

us, yet may not be eminently practical or productive of dollars and cents.

Professor Craig, of Cornell university, is an excellent man to help keep things moving at a meeting like this. He is a practical man and a good, plain, easy speaker. He occupied some time in explaining comparative experiments with the liquid sprays and dust sprays. Spraying orchards with dust has not been so largely practiced in the east as in the west. They use dust sprays for the some purpose that we use liquid sprays. The machinery that throws the dust into the apple trees is called a gun. It is worked by hand. A strong current of air is forced into the dust spray which is thus carried into the follage of large trees. The work is begun at three o'clock in the morning and continued until about seven, or until the leaves become so dry that the dust will no longer cling to the follage. Professor Craig found results from the dust spray slightly more effective than with the liquid spray. He made careful tests, counting the different grades of apples produced by the different grades of apples produced by the different sprays. It costs about twenty-two cents per tree to spray with dust, about the same as it costs to spray with liquids.

Injury by the Winter.—Many members

liquids.

Injury by the Winter.—Many members express the belief that the buds of the various fruits in Western New York were not seriously injured by the present severe winter since conditions were favorable for the safety of the buds. It is not thought that even peach buds were seriously injured but some of them are, no doubt, injured. Professor Craig desires that twigs of Elberta and Early Crawford be sent him from various sections so he can learn something of their conditions in different parts of this BUSHEL BOXES OR BARRELS, BUSHEL BOXES OR BARRELS, WHICH?

Much interest is shown in the question of packages for apples, the majority being in favor of the old apple barrel which, however, could not be furnished to them in sufficient quantities the past season owing to the scarcity of barrel timber and the great demand for the barrels. Many were compelled to make boxes, many stored apples in bulk and made bushel boxes later in which they packed the apples and in which they packed the apples and in which they were sent to market with good success. This year boxes could be prepared cheaper than barrels could be bought. Mr. Powell used 1,000 bushel boxes for his R. I. Greenings, Seek-no-Furthers and Lady Winter Sweets; part of them were forty pound boxes and part bushel boxes. It was stated that the apple consumers of New York city buy apples in two, three and four quart lots only, coming in boxes, selling these apples at six for 25 cents, and the demand was reported good. The general opinion of members was that the box sandy sollers, coming for fancy apples. Apples should in gone of them between each Baldwin. Much interest is shown in the que

farms in western New York should be planted to apple orchards. New York state takes the lead as an apple growing planted to apple orchards. New York state takes the lead as an apple growing state but we are not progressing as fast in the way of planting new orchards as are many of the numerous other states which are planting apple orchards rapidly. It was his opinion that western New York was still a very desirable locality for apple orchards, He wondered why there was not more enthusiasm in orchard planting here, or why there should be more enthusiasm in other states where fruit growing had not been so well tested as here.

Question. When apples in barrels in the orchards are overtaken with freezing weather and become frozen what should be done with them? Mr. Hooker replied, cover them heavily with corn stalks and leave them there until spring. Elberta peach buds were reported by a member to be three-fourths alive where the thermometer has been seventeen degrees below zero. He sald he can grow Elberta at 50 cents per bushel and make as much money as he could by selling Crawfords at \$1.00 per bushel.

Pear Psylla—This insect is doing much damage to pear orchards in western New York; there are localities where it has not done any injury. Mr. Wood told his experience saying that it must

damage to pear orchards in western New York; there are localities where it has not done any injury. Mr. Wood told his experience saying that it must be fought all the season beginning with the spray just before the pear trees blossom, which is the time when the young insects hatch and when they could be easily destroyed, then keeping up the spraying throughout the season if the insects were not previously destroyed. He used the Anchor brand of whaleoli soap, and the first spray consists of one pound of this soap to six gallons of water. If it does not kill the insects he goes over it again with a stronger spray, one to four of water, ending with a spray of one to seven. This spray of one to seven. This spray of one to seven he uses also for aphis.

Aphis, or plant lice did great injury to apple orchards, also to apple, cherry and plum trees in nurseries last year. The condition of the weather was such as to encourage the growth of these plant lice. It is thought these aphis may never be so numerous again.

Export demand for apples and pears was never better than during the past

may never be so numerous again. Export demand for apples and pears was never better than during the past year and at present, owing to the short crops in Europe and the increasing demand for our superior fruits. Arsenate of soda in place of paris green was recommended by Professor Swingerian.

Apples in barrels will stand some frost without injury. In cold storage houses the temperature is often kept below freezing, thus frost is found on the inside of the barrel, but the fruit is not injured.

COLD STORAGE HOUSES.

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We want everyone who has rheumatist to send us his or her name. We will sen we want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not; don't send us a cent—you decide.



Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large foot pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not cure, even after everything else had failed. Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. They do just what you claim, ANNIE LEE GUNN, Augusta, Ark. I am much pleased with your cheap and simple remedy. I have found it to be just as you promised.

J. H. DIRKMAN, Danube, Minn. I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts.

ever found anything that would help me before tryings.

JOHN WHITE, Grafton, Mave suffered from rheumatism for the past ten year.

Foot Drafts have entirely cured me. I have felt n

magic Foot Drafts have entirely cured me. I have felt no pain since using them. MRS. MARY ST. ANGE, Woonsocket, R. I. We have thousands of long letters of gratitude from men and women cured of rheumatism by Magic Foot Drafts. Will you let them cure you? Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 379 Oliver Bidg., Jackson. Mich., for a trial pair of drafts free on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on rheumatism, free.



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Feet External TRY IT.

rheumatism Ye will send Foot Drafts, which has the United medy ever nd us One cent—you

nous acids in s. They cure t. It must be d to send the re, even after



Carnation
Crimson Stock
Dalsy
al Poppy
g Primrose
(Double Early)
ant Portulace
(Named)
Wind Flower,
Gladfolus,
1 line, 1 Shumses
or garden.
slegue in the
ps, 25 cents.
Park, N.Y.

loxes

skets

1001 - Little Berry Base in bottom, made Peach te for our

MPANY. o., N. Y. I Kinds

now and get wed on win-e List Free. Box Co.

Ohio.





REIGHT

He finds this much better than planting peach trees as fillers in apple orchards. Professor Van Deman and others counsel against planting peach trees in apple orchards. Peach trees are great feeders, they grow rapidly and tend to stunt the growth of the apple trees. Peach trees require different culture from apple trees, thus peaches should be planted in orchards by themselves and apple trees in orchards devoted only to apples for choice results.

Bismarck apple seemed to attract considerable attention and many wanted to know about it. Professor Van Deman said it was of large size, red and he had seen trees of Bismarck loaded down with fruit. It will keep well and bears at an early age, that is soon after planting. It is not of the best quality, but far better than Ben Davis; about with Baldwin for quality.

quality.

Question. Having a large barn cellar can I keep apples therein by filling the corners of the cellar with ice? Answer. Yes, you can keep apples in barrels in such a cellar until June by having plenty

of ice.
Professor Van Deman recommended
500 pounds of Carolina rock per acre to
fertilize orchards, but he said it was useless to supply commercial fertilizers in
the absence of humus in the soils. You
must keep up the supply of humus by
plowing under Canada peas, cowpeas,
rye, buckwheat, or some other crop that
furnishes humus.

rye, buckwheat, or some other crop that furnishes humus.

Question. What is the cause of rusty pears? Reply. Undrained soil or too much vitriol has been used in the spray.

Question. Is it practical to prepare holes for planting trees by using dynamite in each hole? Reply. Yes, where the sub-soil is hard it may be broken up by an explosion of dynamite, enabling the roots of trees to pass into a better soil. An orchard near Rochester was in such rocky land holes in the rock had to be blasted before each tree could be planted. This orchard proved a profitable one and very productive.

For the New Year.

For the New Year.

Green's Fruit Grower for 1904 will be better than ever, It is conceded that Green's Fruit Grower is the most popular horticultural paper in this country, and that it has a larger circulation than any paper of its class ever published throughout the history of the world. Luther Burbank says that it is the best horticultural family journal. Our editor has for nearly twenty-five years been studying the question how should a horticultural paper be edited. What class of material should it contain? What do its readers desire, what will do them the most good? Each year he has learned something on these subjects. He feels that he is better prepared the coming year to do better service than ever before. He is constantly calling to his aid new people, new men to conduct various departments. He has recently completed arrangements with Mr. A. F. Hunter to edit and take charge of the poultry department. Mr. Hunter is well known throughout the country as an experienced writer on poultry affairs. It is confidently expected that he will make our poultry department exceedingly helpful. We have reason to thank our numerous subscribers for the encouragement they have given us in years past. ment they have given us in years past. Many of them have been with us from the start. Others have been with us for ten, twelve or fifteen years. Perhaps we have never received so many new subscribers as during the past few months.

We become heavenly minded by living to make others happy. If it is the aim and work of your life to be a blessing to others, you are living already the heavenly life.—E. H. Sears.

We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone, which—like oxygen—is life to an animal, is deadly to vegetal matter.

We Paid \$100,000

for the American rights to Liquozone—the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this

On every bottle of Liquozone we publish an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do that to convince you that Liquozone does as we claim.

Please note what that means. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is, therefore, almost helpless in any germ disease. Liquozone alone can kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma
Asthma
Abscess—Anemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarr

Hay Fever—Influent
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Piles—Pneumonia
Rheumatism
Skin Diseases
Scrofula

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all coatagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

M102 Give full address write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gizdly supplied for a test.

be blasted before each tree could be planted. This orchard proved a profit-ble one and very productive.

A ray of sunshine and sentiment was introduced when the George Ellwanger prizes were awarded for the best, most interesting and properly maintained collection of large and small fruits to Willard Hopkins and Son, \$40.00; seconds prize to M. N. Cook, \$20.00.

Another effort of a similar nature was made by a local landscape gardener who had made designs for beautifying country homes and had spread them upon the walls. The essayist, an aged man with white hair and beard, began to read his speech after the final resolutions had been offered, and after the land resolutions had been offered, and after the half resolutions had been offered, and after the final resolutions was also as kind and sympathetic neighbor or hational renown as a writer on agricultural and horticultural topics. He was also as kind and sympathetic neighbor or hational renown had a was also as kind and sympathetic neighbor or hational renown had a was also as kind and sympathetic neighbor or hational renown had a was also as kind and sympathetic neighbor or hational renown had a was also as kind and sympathetic neighbor or hational renown had a was also as kind and sympathetic neighbor or hational renown had a was also as kind and sympathetic neighbor or hational renown had been of the seeds of the final renown had been of the present day in hation of his productive apple orchards in existing the provided with the farm upon which the average member of the Western New York Horituliural Society of the present day in hation the provided with hat a were been imported.

For the New Year.

For the New Year

Rust Proof.—It is said that if new tin-wear be rubbed with lard and thorough-ly heated in the oven before being used it will prevent it from rusting.

twill prevent it from rusting.

To make round steak tender, instead of pounding the steak in the usual manner, which bruises the fibre and lets the juice escape, soak it for an hour or so in olive oil before cooking. Cook quickly over a brisk fire, so that both sides will be well browned(not burned,) then move the pan back, so that the inside meat may cook more slowly. Melt a lump of butter in two or three table-spoonfuls of good vinegar and pour over the steak, while hot. Lemon juice with a little water added may be used instead of vinegar. Season with pepper, selt, chopped onion and sage.—January Woman's Home Companion.

We send Dakota seed to Russia, from which she raises wheat to compete with our own product in the markets of the world. To plant, cultivate, reap and harvest her own crops we send to Russia nearly one-half our total exports of agricultural machinery. This year we have already shipped some eighty thousand tons of these implements to the land of the Cast.

Sycamore is an exceedingly durable wood, and a statue from it, now in the museum of Gizeh, is reported sound and natural in appearance, although nearly six thousand years old.

OUR CLUBBING OFFER WITH THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER.

NOTICE that 50 cents pays for the Tribune Farmer Weekly and Green's Fruit Grower for one year. This is a proposition that should not be overlooked by our readers. Remember that our offer is to send you the Tribune Farmer Weekly for 1 year and Green's Fruit Grower for 1 year, all for 50 cents.

"Not as I will"—the sound grows sweet
Each time my lips repeat.
"Not as I will"—the darkness feels
More safe than light when his thought
steals,
Like whispered voice, to calm and bloss
All unrest and loneliness.
"Not as I will—because the One
Who loved us first and best has gone
Before us on the road, and still
For us must all His love fulfill—
"Not as we will."
—Helen Buth

The memory may be cultivated to an extraordinary degree, as all are aware. Seneca, the Roman rhetorician, was able to repeat 2,000 words on once hearing them, each in its order, though they had no dependence or connection on each other. Pontius Latro retained in his memory all the orations he had ever spoken, without failing in even a single word. Cyneas, Ambassador to the Romans from King Pyrrhus, in one day so well learned the names of his audience that the next morning he saluted the whole Senate and all the populace assembled each by his name. Cyrus knew every soldier in his army by name. Herr von Nieublin, a celebrated German scholar, was once clerk in a bank in Copenhagen, in which capacity he gave proof of miraculous memory by restoring from recollection alone the entire contents of a leaf in the bank ledger which had been lost by fraud or accident.

For chapped hands, heat one ounce of cocoa butter and one ounce of sweet almond oil in a double boiler. Stir till thoroughly blended, then add one drachm each of oxide of zinc and of borax, drop by drop. When cool add a few drops of perfume. Rub some of this cream into the hands, then pull on some loose kid gloves. If the finger tips are cut off and a circle cut out of the paim, the results will be happier, as covering the hands tightly tends to make them yellow and ugly.

"My motto has always been," replied the man of money, offering his visitor a stogie, and lighting a good cigar himself, "Never despair."
"I thought," replied the interviewer, "that it was "Never give up.—but it amounts to the same thing, after all."—Cincinnati Times Star.

A waterspout spins with enormous speed. Its velocity at the sea level has been estimated at six miles a minute.

ROYAL

WE are going to distribute ten thousand free sample packages of our great reconstructive remedy within the next 15 days. You can have a package and a copy of our free book by simply sending us your name and address. We intend that all who suffer from allments resulting from a bad stomach, shall ry this wonderful cure, at our expense.

Over 90 per cent, of all chronic diseases begin with indigestion. To effect a cure then, it is only common sense to strike directly at the stomach, where all the trouble has its origin. If your stemach is right, you'll be right all over.

Royal Tonico Tablets are made for the use of people who deliberately or untinkingly abuse their stomachs. We don't say, stop eating and drinking good things, but we do easy, use Tonico Tablets. They will keep your stomach right and give you new nerve force and strength.

Some firms put up a special tablet for separate diseases and sell a combined monthly treatment at a high price. Royal Tonico Tablets do the work of the whele combination at an infinitely less cost. They are put up in boxes containing 100 tablets. The whole menth's treatment of the tablets are used up if you are not benefited. Write for a box today and be on the road to health tomorrow. Royal Remedy Co., Dept. A 468 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

RUPTURE 44 when cured. No cure, no pay.
ALEX. SPEIRS, Box 259, Westbrook, Main



A Dollar DENTS
Ring for DENTS
Ring for DENTS
Ring for DENTS

A SOLID GOLD SHELL
SIGNET RING, WARRANTED
for three years. Finished with a row of raised beading around top and any initial engraved FREE. The picture does not show one-half their beauty. They always pass for a \$5.00 ring and are all the rage at the present time. Suitable for men, women or children and we want everyone to get this ring so they may know the quality of goods we make. For this reason we ask you to send us only 12 cents to help pay postage on ring and catalogue, State size and initial.

S. H. BURNS & CO.

258-262 WASHINGTON ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Heals and Protects



Grape Vines

In America
Introducer of
CAMPBELL'S BARLY The Best Grape
JOSSELYN The Best Geoseberry
FAY The Best Currant
Fast Catalogue Free
GEO. 3. JOSSELYN, Fredenia, 8.

the man of ble can an the

A Longing.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George F. Cole.

In the cold and the snow of he winter We long for the beautiful spring, When the sunbeams alight on the cloves, And birds in the meadows shall sing.

When flowers are blooming as sweetly As the scent of the incoming breeze, And the grasses come back to the valley, And the blossoms come back to the trees.

When the streamlet is filled with the glad-

That reigns in the valley so still, nd the scent of the pinks and the roses is wafted all over the bill.

For the hill-tops are bluish and crimson When all nature is smiling anew, And the lowlands are filled with the bright

Of the starry bright jewels of dew.

Bees and Fruit Growing.

Bees and Fruit Growing.

The entomologist in his work meets with two immense groups of insects, those which are injurious and those which are beneficial, says Professor W. Newell. There is no need of discussing the former class; the various insects which destroy our fruit threes, garden and field crops, and infest stored products of various kinds are examples. As a matter of course, this group has received the most attention. It is but natural that the attention of the farmer or fruit grower should be more forcibly attracted to the death of his trees or crops than to the constant yet quiet and unassuming work of insects which successfully hold in check many injurious species. Nevertheless it is as much the duty of the entomologist to assist in the increase and distribution of beneficial insects as it is to devise means for contolling the injurious ones.

As a matter of convenience we may place the beneficial insects in two groups, those which are indirectly of benefit to mankind by their parasitic habits upon injurious species, and those which are directly beneficial in that

habits upon injurious species, and those which are directly beneficial in that

habits upon injurious species, and those which are directly beneficial in that they create useful commercial products. The former groups may be illustrated by the various "lady-bird" beetles which destroy myriads of scale insects and plant lice; and by the parasitic Hymenoptera—for the most part very minute insects resembling bees or wasps—which live as parasites upon the adults, larvae or even eggs of destructive pests.

Of insects directly beneficial we may cite the silk-worm, the cochineal insect and the honey-bee. It is with the latter that we now have to deal. The relation of bees to fruit-growing has not received much attention from the average orchardist. I am convinced, however, that it is a subject of much importance and a discussion of this relationship will, I trust, be of some little interest. It seems to me very essential that we should arrive at a clear understanding of the relationship of these two industries, horticulture and apleuiture, as they are of mutual benefit to each other.

Shall I Plant Trees?

Shall I Plant Trees?

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have just become of age and desire to start in a business for life. The question is, shall I plant our 54 acre Connecticut farm to fruits? The land is high ground, center portion being nearly level, one side slopes gradually to the east and the other to the west. The soil is deep and fertile. Our present apple, pear and peach orchards are doing well. The Bartlett pear does the best of any variety, hardly ever failing to bear abundantly, and the fruit is always perfect. Fifteen Bartlett pear trees net us \$25 to \$35 profit each season.

Reply: Since the pear trees bear abundantly such superior fruit, it is plain that this is the fruit for you to plant. As you suggest, rows of pear trees can be planted ten to twelve feet apart in the row, with the rows three, four or even six rods apart, leaving ample room for cultivation or for growing any farm crops desired between the rows of pear trees. These trees will bear fruit if, after a time you conclude to seed the lot down to meadow, but the fruit will not be so large and fine as it would be if the ground near the trees was cultivated during the growing season. Why not plant strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and other small fruits between the rows of pear trees, so as to keep the ground cultivated? You have a good opportunity for keeping poultry on your place. I advise you to confine yourself to one breed. Get pure blooded birds and you will soon have the reputation which will enable you to séll the eggs and surplus birds at fancy prices.

Slopay—I'll have to ask you to excuse me to-day. I'm not well, and besides,

Slopay—I'll have to ask you to excuse me to-day. I'm not well, and besides, you'll have to see my wife about this bill.

bill.

Collector—Oh, see here! You contracted this bill yourself, and you should pay it yourself without—

Slopay—But I tell you I'm not my self to-day!—Philadelphia Press.

UR PREMIUM OFFERS



We name below some Premium Offers that will please you. Many of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire with November or December issues. Please send your renewals NOW. DO IT NOW, taking advantage of one of these offers, and we will extend your subscription ONE YEAR. We make few offers, but make these exceedingly desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. See our Combination and Clubbing Offers with other papers on another page.

NOTICE:—When you send in your subscription you must in the same letter claim your premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 112,000 subscribers to adjust such a small matter. ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY. Figure all subscriptions at 50 cents each, and then get premium for your commission. Plants will be mailed in early spring.

PREMIUM No. 1. One strong wellably valuable The C. A. Green Grape will be sent postpaid, with Green's Fruit Grower for four vears, all for \$1.25.

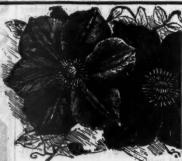




PREMIUM No. McPIKE NEW BLACK GRAPE



We will mail you six plants of Green amed Strawberry, pineapple flavor, uctive, and vigorous, and Green's Fr ne year, all for 50 cents.



PREMIUM No. 10. Two Clematis Vines

One each of the following varieties:

Mad. Ed. Andre.—A distinct crimson red colo very pleasant shade and entirely distinct from Jackmanni.—The flowers of this variety when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter. Color, violet purple.



PREMIUM No. 4.—A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE.

This microscope is specially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handli good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the mic scope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects of various kinds, the sface of the skin, the hair, fur, or any small articles. The other lens is exceedingly powerful and to clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, sch and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 60c. for microscope and subscription to Green's France.

PREMIUM No. 5.



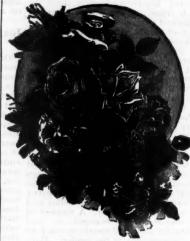
TREE AND GRAPE VINE PRUNER. We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being we vin Pruning Shears, being well Green, best of all pruners, to all rour paper one year, who claim in subscribing. oner the Levin d by Chas. A. Gre-send 75c. for our premium when su



PREMIUM No. 6. Rubber Stamp

with your name and address.
This is a valuable premium.
It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket, with self-inking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc. so that your letters cannot go astray. Sent to all who send us 60c, for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.





PREMIUM No. 8.

Two Hardy Roses.

claim this premium when subscribing. We select an assortment of colors from the foll hardy hybrid perpetual varieties: General Jiminot, Prince Camille De Rohan, Coquett Blanches, Coquette Des Alps, Paul Neyron John Laing, John Keynes, La Reine, La Fine selection must be left entirely with us.

PREMIUM No. 9.

-Combined Pruning and Budding Knife. Two in One-



eautiful pattern, buck handle, razor steel, Combination Pruner and Budder, should be in every an's pocket who grows fruit. We offer it with Green's Fruit Grower for two years for \$1.00.

PREMIUM No. 11,



Four well-rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant, the larg-est and most productive red currant, very vigorous in growth, clusters long, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled. We prefer postage stamps to individual checks, which cost us 10 cents each to collect.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.



PREMIUM No. 12. ONE NIAGARA PEACH TREE.

ew peach ripening or remarkably free from cannot be surpassed. It is of large size, ality than Fiberse

Some Up to Date Fashions The Voice of Spring.

For the convenience of the ladies in For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

4634—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 27 Inches wide, 2% yards 44 inches wide or 2% yards 54 inches wide with % yards of velvet and 5 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.



s to

rip-sent age.

you to Figure

4631 Lounging or 34 to 44 bust.

1—The quantity of material required for medium size is 6½ yards 27 inches wide, rds 32 inches wide or 4½ yards 44 inches

The quantity of meterial required for edium size is 5 yards 27 inches wide, rds 44 inches wide or 27s yards 52 wide with 41% yards of braid to trim strated.



32 to 40 bust.



4633 Empire Nightgown, 32 to 40 bust.

-The quantity of material required for nedium size is 6 yards 36 inches wide, trds of embroidery 8 inches wide, 2½ 8 inches wide, 2½ yards of insertion 36 yards of beading to trim as illus-

uantity of material required for size is 3% yards 21 inches wide, inches wide or 2% yards 44 with 8% yards of banding and to trim as illustrated.



-The quantity of material required for edium size is 8½ yards 27 inches wide, ards 44 inches wide or 1½ yards 5½ s wide when material hrs figure or 1½ yards 4½ or 3½ yards 5½ inches wide material has neither figure nor nap.

The quantity of material required for edium size (8 years) is 3½ yards 27 wide, 8 yards 28 inches wide or 2 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of conge color for bands.



48 Child's Rus 4 to 10 yra

4628 Child's Tucked Frock, 1 to 4 years.

4628—The quantity of material required for the medium size (2 years) is 3 yards 27 inches wide 2% yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 5½ yards of in-sertion to trim as illustrated in the me-dium size.

To get BUST measure put the tape deasure ALL of the way around the ody, over the dress close under the

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Roches-ter, N. Y.

I hear the distant murmur
Of voices, soft and low;
I hear them in the valleys,
I hear them 'neath the snow.
They sing a song of gladness
That brings our hearts good cheer,
Away with gloom and sadness,
For spring is almost here.

I hear the voices murmuring
Among the leafless trees;
The sounds are wafted to me
By every passing breeze.
They sing of showers and sunshine,
They sing of life and light,
They sing of bees and blossoms
When days grow warm and bright.

The air is full of music,
The voice of brooks we hear;
The morning of awakening
Is dawning bright and clear.
Birds on the trees are swelling,
The flowers in beauty spring,
The birds will join the chorus
And make the old woods ring.

'Tis then that beaux and maidens
Will roam the flowery dell,
And pluck the fresh flowers springing
In haunts they love so well.
They'll wander there in moonlight,
When stars shine bright above,
And in this charming paradise
They'll plight their vows of love.

They'll plight their vows of love.

They'll plight their vows of love.

Box Them.—Mr. Hale thinks the family sized fruit package will be the one that is to be in demand, says Country Gentleman. The apple barrel is too large, and not more than 10 per cent. of apples consumed are sold to the user in whole barrels. Just what size will prove best, he was not prepared to say, but the bushel-box would get into many more families unbroken than would the barrel. It would pay to give the matter close attention. The breakfast-food problem has been largely worked out along the line of small fancy packages. Even the cracker trade has drifted into packages, and thousands of people carry home neat packages of crackers who would never buy them in bulk and and carry them home in paper bags. The matter of reaching the consumer direct is worth considering, not only by the small grower, but by the large one as well. It looks like a large proposition to place ten thousand barrels among consumers, but it need not be impossible. There are department stores doing a million dollars a year, nearly all of whose customers they reach by mail, consumers, but it need not be impossible. There are department stores doing a million dollars a year, nearly all of whose customers they reach by mail, express and freight. If you can eliminate the jobber and the retailer in selling your stuff, you can reach the consumer with a smaller price and at the same time get more. The consumer gets the retailer's profit and you get the jobber's. Mr. Hale devoted a few minutes to describing his methods of advertising and selling. He puts his name only on extra and first-class peaches. Seconds go without his label, taking their chances on the general market. His culls in Connecticut are sold to Jew hucksters, who come to the farm for them. In Georgia the overripe and culls go to the canning houses. Make the boxes now, or get them made at the box factory. Don't wait until you need them.—Editor. G. F. F.

boxes now, or get them made at the box factory. Don't wait until you need them.—Editor. G. F. F.

Fire Alarms.—Mr. Ward says: For years the public schools had trained its children to fire alarm. This training goes through every grade. It is begun in the lowest grades. In order not to frighten the children, the principal tells them that within a week an alarm of fire will be run, and they must not be frightened. Just before the alarm is rung, the teacher tells the pupils that there will be an alarm in a few minutes and to put their books quietly away, and to be ready for it. Then the alarm is rung, and the children are filed out under no stress of anxiety. This training goes on for several weeks until the principal says that the next time the alarm will be unannounced and that the children are not to be frightened when they hear it, but to accept it with instataneous attention. The result is that the school is emptied in a very few minutes without the least panic.

Thus every young child who goes to school in that city is put through a course of training in self-possession during his whole school period, just as he is trained in mathematics or in history. The consequence is that when an alarm is rung in any part of that city at any time there can be no panic, because it has been trained out of the citizens while they were in the plastic period of youth.

Dear Sirs:—Green's Nursery Co.'s new catalogue for 1904 outshines all previous

Dear Sirs:—Green's Nursery Co.'s new catalogue for 1904 outshines all previous catalogues. I have the largest orchard of any man in this county. I have planted trees from your nurseries, also trees from western nurseries. Your trees have outstripped all others. Your trees have the snap and vigor and life, and it is a pleasure to see them grow and spread out. The Wickson plum trees you sent me two years ago bore some fruit this year.—William Storts, Iowa.

Some Wise Old Sayings

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by A blithe heart makes a blooming vis-ida A. Long.

A bitthe heart makes a blooming visage.

Avarice generally miscalculates, and as generally deceives.

A burden which one chooses is not felt.

A man had better be poisoned in his blood than in his principles.

A careless watch invites a vigilant foe.

A virtuous mind in a fair body is like a fine picture in a good light.

Acquire honesty; seek humility; practice economy; love fidelity.

A clean glove often hides a dirty hand.

A chaste eye exiles licentious looks.

Against fortune oppose courage; against passion, reason.

A clear conscience fears no accusation.

A man that breaks his word bids others

A man that breaks his word bids others to be false to him.

A contented mind is a continual feast. Adversity willingly undergone is the greatest virtue.

A cracked bell is never sound.

Adversity successfully overcome is the highest glory.

A drowning man will catch at a straw.

Affairs must suffer when recreation is preferred to business.

A faithful friend is a strong defense.

A man that outlives his reputation soon becomes miserab

Affectation in dress implies a flaw in the understanding.

A faithful friend is the medicine of life.

A flatterer is a most dangerous enemy. Affectation of wisdom often prevents

ur becoming wise. A fool's heart is ever dancing on his

A false-grounded hope is but a waking ng man's dream. A fop is the tailor's friend and his own

much

A good word for a bad one is worth nuch and costs little.

A friend is never known till needed.

A passionate man rides a horse that uns away with him.

A gift long waited for is sold, not given.

A bad man, whatever his rank, has a dict in his escutcheon.
A good maxim is never out of season.
A good servant makes a good moster.
A precipitate choice makes way for a

long repentance.

A good tale, ill told, is a bad one.

Anger is like a ruin, which breaks itself upon what it fails.

A good life keeps off wrinkles.

A good life keeps off wrinkles.

Influence of Talk.—At a meeting of the society, Professor Taft was present and gave a talk on "Spraying." A lady present seemed much interested and asked some questions. She went home and through her influence and advice her husband was persuaded to renovate and care for a neglected orchard on their place. This orchard contained eight and three-quarters acres and during a single season the results were such that a mortgage was lifted. Said he would not give the exact figures as the story would not be credited. From remarks made afterwards we concluded that the results were something over \$3,000. The secretary said that he hoped that results from this meeting would be as great. The fruit crop through his part of the state had been a bumper one and owing to a shortage in the crop in the East, the prices were unusually good. Eastern buyers had come right o their orchards and by bidding against each other had materially aided in sustaining higher prices. higher prices.

A Rat Remedy.—Take beer-bottle corks and slice them very thin with a very sharp knife. Then fry them in hot grease and put them where the rats can get them and you will find the skeletons when you move your corn. If you have your crib floor tight and put a strip of screen wire around sides under the boards it will help to keep rats and mice out. Did anyone ever tell you that a bedding of millet hay will make the lice leave hogs? The way to "be shown" is to try.—Kansas Farmer. [Just why beer-bottle corks must be used would be interesting to know. Is there something about a beer-soaked cork attractive to rats?] rats?]

How Ideas Differ.—It is funny, isn't it? says Denver Field and Farm. Farmers, when they wish to retire, move to town. Townspeople, when they wish to retire, move to the country. A man has poor health and he moves to town to rest up and get well where he will not be bothered with hard work. The city man, when he has poor health, will go to the country with a tent and pitch it under some shady tree where he may enjoy the Rocky Mountain scenery and rusticate in the enjoyment of a perpetual picnic. petual picnic

A large orchard poorly planted and poorly tended will not produce as good results as fewer trees well cultivated.









Tree Protector

A perfect, inexpensive ction against all cree id crawling insects.

Michigan Cut Flower Enchange WM. DILGER, Manager. Sole Distributors. DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A

4-LEAF CLOVER CREAM EXTRACTOR THE



CRHAM EXTRACTOR

Has ntmost cooling capacity.
Don't mix milk and water.
Inner can instantly removable. Air chamber over entire can. Patent improved milk and water fauceis. No water required in winter, and many other superior advantages all described in catalog malled free.

The Plymosth Mig. Ca., Plymosth, 0,

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The Louisiana pecans are the finest in the corld. Sam. H. James of Mound, La., is the largest grower of fine pecans in America. He prepays express on all shipments into Northern cities. He has also full line of Pecan Nursery stock. Chas. A. Green, editor of this paper, buys his eating pecans from Mr. James and considers them the very best.



World's Fair Contest Co., 108 N. 8th Street, .8t Louis, Mo.

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Green's Nursery

Company Offer in addition to our regular large sized Trees,

MEDIUM SIZED PEACH TREES AND BARTLETT PEAR TREES

Also, Small Sized Apple and Plum Trees FOR SALE at Low Prices



Niagara Peach
This photo-engraving represents three Niagara Peach ara Peaches, on top of these three is placed one Elberta peach to show the comparative sizes of these two varieties. Niagara is the largest, most beautiful, and most profitable of all peaches. It has been called the improved Elberta. It ripens between Early Crawford and Elberta. Its foliage is large and leathery, and the trees are remarkable specimens of vigor. It is the great market peach in Western New York. WE OFFER 10,000 3 to 4 feet NIAGARA PEACH TREES at a low bargain price. These trees are well rooted, well branched, straight and nice, just such as we would like to plant for our own orchard.



Small Sized Apple Trees.

WE OFFER 30,000 apple trees 4 feet high, well branched, nice straight bodies and good roots at a bargain price and a large assort-ment of varieties.

Small Plum Trees.

WE OFFER plum trees 3 to 4 feet high, and assortment of varieties. There are many of the famous York State prune in the lot which we offer at a bargain price.



Small Sized Standard Pear Trees.

We have several thousand Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Seckel, etc., 4 to 5 feet high, on which we can make special low price. All these trees are in prime condition, bright and thrifty, such as would make desirable orchards. If you are thinking of planting, write us, stating what you want and how many and we will reply promptly giving prices that will surprise you. These trees are now in our storage cellars where they can be shipped any time during winter. Note that we have a full assortment of larger sized trees of all kinds as per free catalogue. Write us for prices.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Aunt Jerusha's Rhubarb Patch. Written for Green's Fruit Grower.



Aunt Jerusha Simmons was acknowl-

Aunt Jerusha Simmons was acknowledged to be a character in her way. She was Aunt Jerusha to everybody in the village where she lived, although her only relative was a nephew in the Far West, from whom she rarely heard. She had been born and brought up in the little village of Weston, on the little farm which had been her father's, and which had been left to her at his death. She had never married, not, it was said, from lack of opportunity, but because she preferred to live in single blessedness. She had been for years the good genius of the neighborhood; knowing all the old-fashioned simples and remedies; ministering to all those in trouble or sickness; ready with help and advice at all times; dispensing charity, but not blazoning it abroad.

all times; dispensing charity, but not blazoning it abroad.

Now she was getting along in years, being nearly seventy at the time of which we write; still energetic, active, with a mind as clear as at forty; but, as she could not fall to realize, unable to perform as much labor as formerly. She knew that she had nearly reached the three-score-and-ten years allotted to mankind.

mankind.

Now, it was Aunt Jerusha's earnest desire to leave some memorial, something which should perpetuate her name; she would have dearly loved to erect a public library, to be called by her name, the Jerusha Simmons library; but, as she possessed only a modest little competence, not nearly enough for such a purpose, she regretfully gave up this idea, and set herself to think of some other way of keeping her memory green. green.

It so happened that Aunt Jerusha had the old-fashioned belief in the all-pervading usefulness of the 'pie-plant' of our grandmothers. She was firmly convinced of its efficacy in curing nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to, if taken in time and in sufficient quantity. "For," she said, "if anybody's sick, it always means his blood is poor, and rhubard is good for the blood." Therefore she believed implicitly in this succulent (thought tart) vegetable. Then, too, she did not lose sight of its uses to the busy house-wife; it could be so easily obtained and so quickly prepared; it was, withal, such a satisfactory sort of an article, that Aunt Jerusha joyfully formed a plan in which the chief role was to be enacted by the humble and oft-despised 'pie-plant.' It so happened that Aunt Jerusha had

oft-despised 'pie-plant.'
Aunt Jerusha possessed the most
beautiful field in the whole village; of
several acres in extent, with very rich
soil and well-drained, it yielded every
vear a large crop of hay. She concludsoil and well-drained, it yielded every year a large crop of hay. She concluded that this would be an ideal place for planting rhubarb; for this was her plan, to plant a field of rhubarb to belong to the villagers, "to have and to hold, for their use and behoof forever."

There was much wonderment in the village when Aunt Jerusha's hired man began plowing up the "South field;" and the wonder was increased when the unsightly rhubarb-roots were planted. But still greater surprise was expressed

still greater surprise was expressed when it was noised abroad that every-body who wished might have all the rhubarb desired just by taking the trouble to ask Aunt Jerusha for it. Some, as they saw the great field, when the deep green of the leaves contrasting with the tender pink and yellow and red of the stalks, availed themselves of Aunt Jerusha's offer; while others, thinking it was only an old woman's whim, began to whisper it abroad that 'Aunt Jerusha was surely in her dotage.'

Aunt Jerusha, however, kept on the even tenor of her way, and the rhubarbfield flourished and waxed green for several years, a source of health to all those who had the wisdom to partake bountifully of its fruits, for in course of time 'Aunt Jerushy's rhubarb-patch' became a well-known and well-patronised institution, and those who "came to sooff remained to—gather rhubarb."

Thus passed the years, and at last Aunt Jerushy was gathered to her fathers; and in her will, knowing that her significantly and in her will, knowing that her nephew was a wealthy man, she left her little farm to be used as a park by the villagers, on condition that the rhubarb-race in the surface to be polished. Rub vigorously. still greater surprise was expressed when it was noised abroad that every-

patch should always be cared for, and that thus should be provided free to all comers nature's preventive for all Ills.
If the field of pie-piant were not kept in
good conditon, then the whole property
was to revert to the aforesaid nephew.

was to revert to the aforesaid nephew. The strange provisions of the will excited a little surprise and ridicule at first; but the "pie-plant" had already so well proved its usefulness, that soon it became a matter of course to depend upon it, and in time of need many were the persons who had recourse to "Aunt Jerushy's Rhubarb-Patch."

Dr. James looked somewhat grave.
His patient, little Johnnie Swift, was seemingly unable to recover from his illness; he improved to a certain point, and beyond that point seemed to gain no

strength.

"Do you think he is getting better, doctor?" asked Johnnie's mother.

"I can't seem to get him beyond this point," said the doctor.

"I want some of Aunt Jerusha's rhubarb," said Johnnie. "Can't I have it, please?"

please?"

The doctor considered carefully a moment. He knew it could do no harm. The child seemed in earnest in making his request so, though doubting that it could do any good, he gave his consent, At once Johnnie's little brother was despatched to "Aunt Jerushy's rhubarb-patch," and the next day when the doctor 'aw his patient, there was a decided change for the better. The improvement continued, and soon Johnnie was his merry self again, and "It's all owing to Aunt Jerushy," his mother said.

"Here, Jack," said Mrs. Carson, to her hopeful, one May morning, "you take the big knife, and go up to Aunt Jerushy's rhubarb-patch, and bring me an armful of rhubarb. You children all look sort of pindlin', and I'm going to make you some rhubarb sauce, to give you all an appetite."

Jack went.
Three days later, Mrs. Carson was heard to remark:
"Land sakes, I can't seem to cook enough for them children to eat; three enough for them children to eat; three days ago there didn't one of 'em eat enough for a bird, and I just sent Jack up to Aunt Jerushy's rhubarb-patch, and made some sauce for them; now they're eating me out of house and home. Aunt Jerushy knew a thing or two."

"Mother," said Lawyer Brett to his wife one morning, "I have a hard case to plead this afternoon, and I'll have to be pretty clear-headed to get through it all right. I wish you'd send Bob to get some rhubarb from Aunt Jerusha's rhubarb patch, and make me some rhubarb-sauce. It's better than any tonic, and clears away the cobwebs from my brain."

The lawyer got his rhubarb, and won is case, and all owing to Aunt Jeru-

One June morning, Mrs. Hammond, the minister's wife, was busy in her kitchen, when her husband entered, say-

kitchen, when her husband entered, ing:

"Carrie, I do believe there are two ministers coming up street. They look like Easton and Churchill, and you'll have to invite them to dinner."

"Oh, Charles, I can't," was the answer, "it's Monday, and I haven't anything ready; for those three ministers we had yesterday disposed of everything I had cooked. I've nothing but eggs, the butcher doesn't come Monday, there's only half a ple in the house, and it's 11 o'clock now."

"Well, can't you send Harry over to Aunt Jerusha's rhubarb-patch, and make some sauce, or pudding or something?" and with these words, he went out to meet his guests, for guests he knew they must be.

And so it goes; the field of pie-plant still flourishes; the name of Aunt Jerusha is still green; and every spring there are many in Weston who gratefully remember Aunt Jerushy, for her foresight and the happy thought which led her to plough up her "South lot," and to plant her rhubarb.

Her nephew has never had occasion to put in a claim for the little farm; for, till time shall end, the villagers of Weston will be thankful for "Aunt Jerushy's Rhubarb- Patch."

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I call to the rock pastures the white sheep for they but find their grazing where saltors find salt salt in any
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difficult to tell just what you are buying
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Shepherd of the Sea.

I am a mighty shepherd, and many are my flocks;
I lead them, I feed them among the weed and rocks.

My shepherd's crook is fashioned out of a Norway pine,
And there's no sheep dog in the world will help these flocks of mine.

My fold is wide, and day and night the wall shift of my fold,
No upland, no lowland my lambing ewes withhold
From the cry of their shepherd, the beckoning of his hand;
For my own desert places they leave the pastureland.

With wild white fleeces surging about me to my knee,
I call to the rock pastures the white sheep of the Sea;
I call to the rock pastures the white sheep of the Sea;
For they but find their grazing where sailors find their graves.

Nora Chesson in New York Tribune.

Buying Horses.—I am compelled to buy

dividual informs you that the grand "hoss" before you "talks to his driver," you would scarcely expect this to mean that he is a "roarer." "Some reading on him" might, however, tell you that he is branded and a "few white hairs" that he has a hideous barb wire mark. But supposing he termed him "a Michigan age," possessed of a "Michigan splint," you would not understand that he was old enough to vote or kicked his own shins every time he moved fast. You would know what "balky" meant, but not when termed "goes ten minutes short of work."

Then there are a host of other terms common in the business, but it is unnecessary to give more. What we have said should surely impress upon every farmer the necessity of learning to judge for oneself, to take nothing for granted and to be an expert in the examination of horses for soundness."

Peaches and Apples for Maryland

From a paper read before the Maryland State, Horticultural Society at Balti-more.—By J. G. Harrison.

State Horticultural Society at Baltimore.—By J. G. Harrison.

I name twelve varieties of peaches for the eastern shore of Maryland, most of the up-to-date planters include the following varieties: Greensboro, Carman, Mt. Rose, Elberta, Reeve's Favorite, Old Mixon, Belle of Georgia, Fitzgerald, Moore's Favorite, Fox Seedling, Chair's Choice and Crawford Late. For the mountainous districts they use most of the above varieties with Smock, Greary's Holden, Wonderful, Engle's Mammoth, Pickett's Late, Lerey's Late, Crosby Salway and Bilyeau's Late October, now have we yet room for new ones.

Apples are attracting the attention of the fruit grower as well as the farmer more than at any other time in the past history, as the apple has become a necessity. Only a few weeks ago, I had the pleasure and honor of visiting Fredrick Wellhouse, of Kansas, at his home. A man of 75 years of age, full of enthusiasm on apples. He has now planted 1,635 acres, and is recognized as the apple king of the world, has made a financial success and from the earnest advice he gave on apple growing made me feel that it was a great pleasure to be apple king of the world, has made a financial success and from the earnest advice he gave on apple growing made me feel that it was a great pleasure to be an apple grower. He impressed on me the necessity of system, keeping accurate accounts of what is expended and insists that the man who plants apple trees, cultivates well the first five years and has push and vim and make his orchard self-supporting for the first five years, cannot help but succeed.

Mr. Wellhouse succeeds best with the following varieties named in order as to their value: Jonathan, Mo. Pippin, Ben Davis, Winesap, Gano, York Imperial, Maiden's Blush and Cooper's Barly. The two last named varieties he has marked from his list in his last plantings.

His largest crop was in 1890, being 79,170 bushels from thirty-five acres. He prefers the high hills of the best soil for best success and such land costs him \$50 per acre. He has made a reputation as a successful apple grower and is proud of his profession which has helped toward success.

ag a successful apple grower and is proud of his profession which has helped toward success.

After spending three weeks in the West seeing where the apple seedlings were grown on the black bottom soils where it is frequently overflowed by water, their nurseries and orchards, and while they do not go through the winter safe, I feel better contented with Maryland as an apple growing state far in advance of any other I could select especially the rich hill soil of Washington county.

We have better apple soil, richer, cheaper, nearer the exportation portice, cheaper, nearer the exportation portice, cheaper, labor, and many natural advantages. We have in our state some of the most valuable apple soil the sun ever shone over. There is no reason for leaving the state to find land to engage in a profitable and delightful business. About 75 per cent, of the apples planted on the mountainous regions are York Imperial and Ben Davis, while Grimes Golden, Mo. Pippen, Gano, Jonathan, Landlord, Seedling, M. B. Twig, Winesap, Stayman's Winesap, N. W. Greening, Rome Beauty. Smith's Cider is planted in light quantities by many.

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To the Publishers of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER," Rochester, N. Y.



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GRAPE STARK GRAPE NURSERIES are in the heart of the famous Chautauqua Grape Belt, which produces the finest vines grown in the U. S. We have an immense stock of all leading sorts; quality perfect; prices low as those of VINES plete line of fruit trees, small sylver orders—ene vine er a car lead. A complete line of fruit trees, small STARK BRO'S PORTLAND, N. T. Iruits, etc. Price List Iree.



Combination Offers

At Low Prices

Special arrangements have been completed whereby Green's Fruit Grower is able to present to its readers some great combination offers on papers and magazines for the coming year. We name a few below. If you will send us a list of any others you require we would be pleased to quote figures on same.

No. 1.

Woman's Home Companion. Housekeeper Magazine, Vick's Family Magazine, Green's Fruit Grower.

All four papers one year for \$1.25. Publisher's price, \$2.60. See other liberal offers on another page.

No. 2.

Housekeeper,
Poultry Keeper,
Vick's Family Magazine,
Farm Journal,
Green's Fruit Grower.

No. 3.

Reliable Poultry Journal, Missouri Valley Farmer, Woman's Magazine, Green's Fruit Grower.

All four papers one year for 8oc. Publisher's price, \$1.6o. Publisher's price, \$1.10.

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All three papers one year for 60c., the value of one. There are others nearly as liberal on another page.

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Woman's Magazine, Vick's Family Magazine, American Poultry Advocate, Green's Fruit Grower.

All five papers one year for \$1.25. Publisher's price, \$1.35. We send all four papers to one or separate addresses for 65 cents.

No. 7.

Vick's Family Magazine, Woman's Magazine, Green's Fruit Grower.

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Woman's Home Companion Vick's Family Magazine, American Poultry Advocate, Green's Fruit Grower.

All five papers one year, \$1.00. Publisher's price, \$1.95. Publisher's price, \$2.25.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.





Our Correspondence.



Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Few pe Eattor Green's Fruit Grower: Few people realize that the universe, that is the sun, moon, the planets, the stars, everything that we see in the heavens on a bright night and much more, is merely a passing apparition. They may seem thing that we see in the neavens of a bright night and much more, is merely a passing apparition. They may seem to be permanent to us who are creatures of brief duration, but to the Creator they must seem something like soap bubbles to a child. Celestial bodies, stars, planets, suns, moons are created and annihilated continually. There is the same changeful life in the heavenly bodies as in the earth and earthly affairs. As man is born, grows to manhood, reaches old age and dies, so the suns, planets, moons and other heavenly bodies are born, mature and pass away. The possibilities of the universe are unlimited. Almost everything that is imaginable is possible with the heavenly bodies. All things are possible with the Creator. It seems to us impossible that any creature can live on a very hot globe, planet seems to us impossible that any creature can live on a very hot globe, planet or star, but with the Creator it may not be impossible. If we had never seen creatures live in water we would say it was impossible for anything to live in water because we could not live there. In studying zoology or botany the student will often conclude that it is difficult to imagine an animal or a plant that God could not have created. It is the same way with affairs astronomical all things there seem possible. The teachings of ancient philosophers and theologians are being re-affirmed by modern science.—Fred Jenny, Cal.

CISTERN FOR LIQUID MANURE.

CISTERN FOR LIQUID MANURE.

In a recent issue of Green's Fruit Grower I see advice given in regard to soft or muddy barnyards. My barnyard was thus objectionable until I drained it by sinking a cistern in the center of the yard, into which all the liquids drained. I provided eaves for the barn so as to keep the water from the roofs of the barn from entering the barnyard. The rain and snow which fell all leeched through the manure into the cistern. through the manure into the cistern. The liquid manure thus preserved in the cemented cistern I applied to my plantations of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, also to vegetables of all kinds with remarkable success. The value of this liquid manure wil depend value of this liquid manure wil depend upon the amount of manure in the barnyard and its richness. Surely if there is but little manure in the yard and there is much water the liquid secured will not be so valuable. I cannot think that a farmer is doing his farm justice if he fails to build a cistern in his barnyard as I have done. How often we see liquid manure escaping from the barnyard, particularly in the spring season, running off into the brooks or ditches. A large portion of the better part of the barnyard manure is lost each year in this manner. By my method it is all save-1.—J. H. Munnell, Ohio.

WHAT I WOULD DO IF I WERE VERY POOR.

VERY POOR.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:
I was surprised to see so many letters on the above subject, all representing different ideas, yet rone of them conform exactly to my way of thinking. In the first place, I would strive to live an honest, upright and industrious life, which I think is necestary to be successful in any calling.

Then I would seek some employment with either brain or hands. If I could not get just what I should like to do, I would do that which was nearest at hand, and still watch for something more congenial. I think any one who is able and willing to work can find something

WHAT I LIKE IN GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

First, I like the instructions you give on planting, pruning and growing of orchard fruits. Few people known how to do many things connected with fruit growing. Then I like that which your paper tells of the peculiar values of certain varieties and their adaptation to different localities. I hope you will continue to give straight-forward descriptions of fruits, telling the weak points as well as the strong. I like the religious seasoning that I find on every page. I like Professor Van Deman's replies to inquiries. My young people are pleased with Aunt Hannah's replies. I like the correspondence columns. Your editorials are prized as coming from one who knows. P. C. Reynolds' experience department is good as is also the good cheer department. If there is anything I do not like it is the funny paragraphs.

J. M. Shenk, Ohio.

THE UNIVERSE CHANGEABLE. money for emergencies if I could do so without depriving myself of all the pleasures of life, but if I could not, then I would live for the present and rest assured that the Father of all will provide some means if I should become disabled for work. I think as F. A. S. writes in her letter to Aunt Hannah that a Christian has no right to be anxious about the future.—C. M. J., Ohio.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: -- My son

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—My son owns eighteen acres which is hilly in e part and part bottom land adjoining a river. The hills are sandy sloping to the east, south and north. In some places the hill sides are very steep. My son has decided to embark in small fruit growing. I have long been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower and will ask you now to advise what to plant and where to plant it on this little farm. I have had great success with Rochester trees. The Red Cross currant has far exceeded my expectations. My young quince tree bore twenty-five specimens this year.—Mrs. E. S., Ohio.

Reply: The low lands you speak of would doubtless be the most fertile and the most desirable place for the strawberries and other small fruits, providing you are not troubled with late spring frosts. The objection to such low land in Western New York is that occasionally affect the crop of fruit. The hill tops and hill sides would be much more exempt from frosts in the growing season. The steep hill sides you speak of can be planted to apple trees or in fact to cherry, plum, pear or any other orchard trees. We had just such a hill side on my father's farm. When I was a boy I planted an orchard there that has been remarkably productive. If the soil is poor is must be enriched. If the soil can not be plowed or cultivated easily dig large holes when planting the trees and after the trees are set in the ground put a heavy mulch of strawy manure around each tree on the surface to hold the moisture. Sandy soil is not usually so rich as clay loam. Do not expect to make a good orchard without making the soil fertile. Steep hill sides are not adapted for small fruits since it is soidifficult to cultivate them. If the hills are sandy they may also be too dry for strawberries, raspberries and blackberries which require considerable moisture in the soil. I cannot advise you accustrawberries, raspberries and blackberries which require considerable moisture in the soil. I cannot advise you accurately without knowing more of your soil and of the circumstances.

I have lately subscribed for Green's Fruit Grower. We consider it the most helpful magazine ever published. It is valuable not alone for the fruit grower valuable not alone for the fruit grower but for the villager and city resident as well. Your friendly editorials, in which you bring your personality in direct contact with your readers, makes us all feel that you are our friend. I prize Prof. Van Deman's answers and other articles very highly. Also P. C. Reynolds' articles, the health department, nature studies and poultry department. It seems that a department describing the improved forms of farm machinery would be helpful, also a department for buildings, also about ginseng.—A. F. Staley, N. Y.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Walter Pease apple is a superb affair. I had grafted it into an old tree. The grafts bore last fall. The apple outside resembles the Fameuse, but is larger and not quite so red. The flesh, however, is exactly that of Shiawassee, which is another seedling of Fameuse. The flavor is not that of Shiawassee, but that of a first class Fameuse. It keeps into mid-

winter, perhaps later, one of the finest apples I ever saw or ate. I see that you winter, perhaps later, one of the finest apples I ever saw or ate. I see that you have Wismer's Dessert, which I have not yet tested. I have found an apple in a neighbor's orchard which from October 1st to January is the most delicious I ever tasted, melting, juicy and highly flavored, but does not rot. It is green with occasionally a blush. I cannot find name. I should like to try Fanny and Wismer's Dessert.—E. P. Powell.

THE CHERRY ORCHARD.

THE CHERRY ORCHARD.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: It seems to me that there is a good future in store for the grower of cherries of the sour varieties. The original cost of the tree, the depredations of birds and the difficulty of procuring pickers, are considered prohibitive by a majority of growers and an orchard of a size such as is seen in other classes of fruit, is a rare sight. The first cost is slightly in advance to that of many other fruits but then a cherry tree occupies less ground, lasts longer and bears more regularly and heavily under equal conditions. The frightful depredations of robin red-breast in the single family tree resolve themselves into a negligable quantity, when an orchard is considered and, as for pickers, I have yet to see a crop of cherries ers, I have yet to see a crop of cherries go to waste. The farmer finds that they go to waste.

go to waste. The farmer finds that they pay so well, he had better neglect his work to pick them, and is glad to pay the young folk 25 cents a basket to help. In our own district the town boys and girls regard the cherry season as their harvest, and go all over the section in great loads, cleaning up the average orchard in a couple of days.

The market shows no inclination to drop on cherries. There is standard demand such as is not apparent in many other fruits, and it is steadily becoming greater. The canning factory, the opportune arrival of which has been such a boon in relieving the glut in peaches, pears, plums and apples, bids likewise for the cherry product, in which there is no glut and market prices are affected. for the cherry product, in which there is no glut and market prices are affected. There is a farmer in this section, who set out an acre plot in Montgomery, seven years ago. This year he just cleaned up a little more than \$400 from that acre. Moreover, he never picked nor handled a single one, nor had the worry of keeping tab on commission merchants. He sold the entire product of the trees to an American cannery, pocketed his check and was, as he had a good reason to be, a happy satisfied man. He may have been an exception. a good reason to be, a happy satisfied man. He may have been an exception. Personally I do not know any one else

NERVOUSNESS,

ought to be able to control his nerves. The nervousness is just as purely a physical sprained arm and has the same need of good Dr. Lewis, the great specialist:

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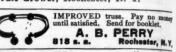
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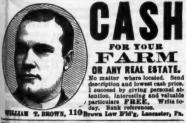
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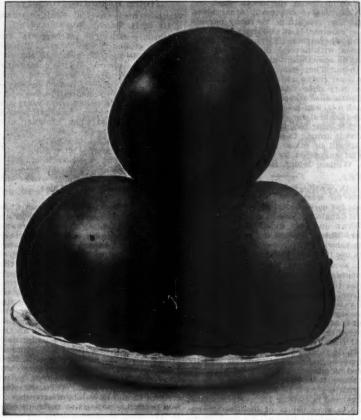
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BANANA APPLE.

who did so well, but it is quite possible for many to do so.

The day of the old, dense, tangled, fence-row cherry shrubbery is past and tover. Even it pays as well perhaps as any other part of the farm, but it was unsightly, and the dense growth which prevented the sunlight from reaching any but the topmost branches, lessened the crop and made picking weariness. A cherry tree needs as good treatment as a plum tree. Plant in good soil, 16 to 18 feet apart, head low, trim regularly, cultivate thoroughly, spray a little and everything will go right. If not making rapid, vigorous growth under this treatment, something is wrong. The trees may be hidebound and a few cuts lengthwise in the bark on the north side will prove a remedy. Black-knot which is so prevalent in the fence tree, and in the wild variety when cultivated, is practically unknown in the improved strains such as the Montgomery.—J. Skelton,

If I were rich and wanted to spend my

If I were rich and wanted to spend my money I would build one mile of good countryroad in different parts of our country. A road that would last for all time to come (for an object lesson.)
And, if I were very poor I think I would try to grasp all the opportunities that were thrown in my way. I think a great many do not improve the opportunities that come their way. And some haven't the nerve to grasp them. We are delighted with Green's Fruit Grower.

—E. W. Daily. -E. W. Daily.

I wish to thank you for the good your books, How I Made the Old Farm Pay, etc., have done me. I am delighted with the way in which you tell of your experience. I was interested in the part devoted to how to propagate. I always had a natural bent for farming but have never had an opportunity to develop my abilities along that line. In this locality a farmer has planted a large field of trees into which he turned his cattle later. They browsed on the tops and broke down many of the trees. This kind of work disgusts me.—A. C. Abbott.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Have been trying to secure subscribers to your paper. I hope to find some people who

Banana Apple.—A friend told me yesterday that he planted Banana apple trees three years ago and that tress trees bore fruit last fall. This indicates that the Banana is an early fruiting that the Banana is an early fruiting of Banana even better than that of variety. I am at this date, February Sth, eating Banana apples and have been for several weeks. I have my apples stored in bushel boxes in a cold with a blush so that in the box they alstorage building and take them out only as I want to eat them. The first winter a peculiarity of the past season which apple eaten was the American Blush. After these were all gone I commenced on the Banana. I carried several of the Banana is a golden yellow on the Banana apples to the Western New York horticultural meeting, giving several of the members an opportunity to test its quality. Many spoke of its promouthful of this apple you have the sensation of having eaten bananas for half an hour. Some of the largest orchardists were greatly interested in the quality of this superior apple. Professor Van Deman says he considers the quality of Banana even better than that of Swaar. Last year Banana at this date Swaar. Last year Banana is covered with a blush so that in the box they also that in the box they also



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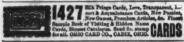
TO FRUIT GROWERS

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That about rinsing the mouth often, and of eating slowly and many other hints, would bear repeating. So many parents are so careless. Let children come from school, where there is chance of taking diseases, with never a thought that they might do something to prevent their taking them. They seem only to think that they must clothe and feed them, and call their duty done. Am interested in the dear little ones and am grieved that there is such a lack of good teaching for youth. I am thankful for every good hint contained in your paper. Then I take pains to pass it around to my neighbors, thinking it will be taken in a better spirit than if suggested by one in person.—Mrs. William Miller, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mouth Wash.—Below is something excellent for rinsing the mouth or as a gargle for sore throat, given by a physician's daughter: One-half teaspoon each of borax and salt in small tea cup of water. She said when the children come from school or a crowded house have them use it.—Mrs. Miller.

Asparagus and Fruit.—I am a new subscriber to the Fruit Grower. Myself and husband have always lived on a farm and raised stock and grain until 4 years ago. We have no children. Hushand is 56 and I am 48. We have bought 15 acres inside city limits, has been a small fruit farm, but the berries are grown up to grass, there are a few peach and apple trees. The land is mostly seeded to clover. We have built a poultry house, 10 by 20 feet, and a barn, 30 by 24, with hip roof, to have room for hay, as husband is feeding 120 western lambs, so as to have plenty of fertilizer to enrich the soil. He buys all his feed. There is a berry shed also, that he has rigged into shape for a feeding stable for the sheep. We have one cow and twenty hens. Have been accustomed to poultry raising. There is quite a large quantity of asparagus that was grown up to weeds. We had it plowed very shallow last fall and have had several loads of manure drawn on it this winter. I cut this bed on shares last year for the owner on shares and found an excellent demand for it at 8 cents per bunch. This is a town of about 7,500 inhabitants and there are various fruit farms round about and truck farms also. Red raspberries sold at 10 cents per quart last season and strawberries at 12 to 8; for a few days town of about 7,500 inhabitants and there are various fruit farms round about and truck farms also. Red raspberries sold at 10 cents per quart last season and strawberries at 12 to 8; for a few days they were down to 6 cents. The soil has a strata of gravel; below has many cobble stones. I think the upper soil is a loam with a very little sand. The front field about half is level, the other half is hilly. We live about a half a mile away. Now what sort of fruit or truck would you advise us to raise, considering our age and location, etc.? We are not much acquainted with commercial fertilizers. Would the sheep manure be all right for fruit and truck? Do you think asparagus a profitable crop? Should we cultivate this bed in the spring? There are quite a number of currant bushes grown up to grass, seemed small last year; would culture and fertilizer make them larger? Would like to get something out of the place next year to help pay expenses. We have city water on place.—Enquirer, Mich.

Reply: I consider asparagus a profitable crop where there is a nearby market for it. Such an old grass-covered bed as you speak of can be renewed by covering the ground liberally with manure of any kind. If it is possible to cultivate shallow between the rows next spring I should do so, but if the cultivation disturbs many of the roots it would be better not to cultivate at all. Old currant bushes are not of much account. They are likely to be the Red Dutch, which cannot be made to grow large. I would plant Red Cross, which is more than double in size of Red Dutch and superior in every way, being sweeter and larger clusters. I send you Green's Six Books, in which you will find instructions for trimming grape vines.

I advise all of our friends who desire to make money without delay to plant

in which you will find instructions for trimming grape vines.

I advise all of our friends who desire to make money without delay to plant the strawberry in preference to anything else, providing they have a reasonable market demand in their locality such as a village or a farming community. At Green's fruit farm we sometimes send loads of strawberries twenty-five miles by team to market. The strawberry is the poor man's friend, since they occupy but little room, bear enormous crops, yield fruit quickly after planting and are more easily marketed than most fruits.

Best Peach.—For a family peach Mr. Hale said the Champion is the best variety ever introduced. In fact, the white peaches, which are always of better quality, are preferred in many markets. They are thin skinned and hard to ship, yet can be shipped when handled carefully. yet ca fully.

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Groun'S Fruit Grower.

Notes From the Nursery.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By E. H. Burson, Superintendent.

By E. H. Burson, Superintendent.
February 10th—The mercury is still hanging around the zero mark. There is considerable snow in places in the nursery and main roads. Little damage has been done to nursery trees and ninetenths of that done is caused by one of those unsightly crooked rall fences which should have been pulled down years ago. But this has been an unusual season. We never realized what trouble snow banks might cause.

Yes, a remarkable winter indeed. Old settlers say that the season of 1856-57 was as bad or worse, but aside from that they do not call to mind a winter that will compare with that of 1904.

Outside Nursery Work has been about out of the question a good deal of the time the past month. Still there has been some mulching done, strawberry beds in exposed situations have been covered, and currant stools covered up so that when heaving times come they will not be lifted out by frost.

The Regular Late Winter Pruning will soon have our attentionu. At this time all one year trees will be pruned to whips, as will all small two year trees that are intended to be held over for another season's growth. Fruiting currant bushes will be thinned out and last summer's growth shortened at least one-half. Raspberry patches will be gone over with large shears and put into shape, as will also blackberry rows. Then the peach orchard should have lots of attention. It is a profitable adjunct to the fruit farm. If the wood is injured with the severe weather the trees will be trimmed back more than usual. If the tree is apparently all right the past season's growth will be reduced from one-half to two-thirds and all injured or doubtful looking branches removed. As soon as pruning is done, or about the time the buds are pushing out, the trees will be thoroughly sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture. The Regular Late Winter Pruning will

All parties interested in the protection All parties interested in the protection of the American Ginseng industry should send a 2-cent stamp to F. P. Hakes, sccretary-treasurer of the National Ginseng Growers and Dealers' Association, at Cortland, N. Y., for a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws. It is the intention of the association to stamp out all fraudulent and foreign ginseng that now threatens to destroy the ginseng industry in this country.—F. D. Crosley, President, Homer, N. Y.

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ruit-Grower is 50c. a year. Send 25' cents and names of ten farmers who eccive the paper the first year for this amount. Special January number, is worth more than \$1. Accept this special offer to-day, and your subsuaury. Only 1,000 copies of this special number are saved for this purption to-day before too late. Address

FRUIT GROWER CO., 301 S. Seventh, St. Joseph, Mo.

Green's Gift.



Medal.

Our Fruit Packages

Columbian - Exposition

We want 100,000 new customers for berry boxes, peach, melon, and grape baskets. Thirty six years experience in manufacturing. Write

WELLS-HIGMAN CO. St. Joseph, Mich. THE WAY TO SPRAY

the highest fruit tree from the ground, without ladders or extension rods, is with
THE STANDARD SPRAY PUMP.
It throws spray with great force, and ten feet higher than any other pump, and is operated much castler.

higher than any other pump, and is operated muca caster.

It is made entirely of brass, the valves being brass bails in brass seats. No solution can affect it. Has no equal as a bucket sprayer; as a Harrel Outfit, one man does the work of two, and in less time. Cannot cause trouble. Guaranteed by us for five years; will last a lifetime. Is always ready for use.

If you have read this far you are interested, and we want to tell you more about the Standard. A valuable spraying calendar Free. Send dealer's name. Most dealers handle them. Made by

The Standard Stamping Company MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

MISSOURI IMPROVED PRODUCTION AND LOCATION FIX VALUE.

The best land in Missouri equals best in the Union. Will sell at a bargain, 800 acre corn, timothy, alfalfa and blue grass farm; \$20,000, common sense improvements, but almost all value in the land. It averaged 80 bu, com to lacre on 400 acres in 1903, and stood drouth of 4 months after planting in 1901 and made 40 bushels to acre; pay big interest.

FORTY ACRES WINTER APPLE ORCHARD. d peach trees, so pear trees, so grape vines and small tal brings price, terms and description. Many fancy mey makers.

J. H. LIPSCOMB, 621 NELSON BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

W. Wyandotte, B. P. Rock, Stock, \$1 50 each, Eggs, 15, \$1.00 E. B. KETCHAM, BOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN. LADY AGENTS WANTED. Active, reliable lady agents to sell our perfect fitting, cu made petticoats. Excellent returns. Address, Parislan Box 3748, Boston, Mass.

A SURC CUTE for botts, guaranteed. One treatment for so, or three treatments for \$1. Mailed to any address. Money refunded if treatment fails. For information, apply to

W. O. PAGE, Ridgeway, Ontario, Canada.

815 to 825 a week selling our beautiful pictures.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send 15c, for sample picture and illustrated catalogue.

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Extra large size, levely colors for fancy work only 15 cents postpaid. 2 lots for eg cents whose refunded if not as represented. Address EXCELLO CO., 472 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

BEFORE BUYING Send 4 cents postage for Illustrated Catalog A NEW HARNESS with full description and prices to consumer.

King Harness Co., No.14 Lake St. Owego, N.Y. AGENTS WANTED. Sell our \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla or 35 cents, best seller 200 per cent. profit. Write to-day

ns and territory.

F. R. GREENE, 50 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

LION BRAND

GRAFTING WAX

We offer a superior quality of Grafting Wax in packages of one-half pound, or one pound, by mail, post-paid, at

25c. FOR HALF POUND AND

40c. FOR POUND PACKAGES. By express we can sell this Grafting Wax at 25c. per pound. Remember that postage costs us 16c, per pound.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FINE SILK PIECES

Received World's=

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tch \$3:75 sad send to us with send you by express VATCH AND 53.75. Doesle ST-6. Doesle ST-6. Doesle ST-6. Stem wind and seled movement and set chain for Genta. ny \$25.00 GOLD anted 20 YKRE di its yeurs. Our colo watch. Meetles. se' vise. Address mey St., CHICADO.

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FREE ANTED.

OCHESTER, N. Y.

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PANY, hester, N. Y. OMING, PA.

NT Felt, Canvas, ences, Smoke ments. It is of your Fruit Farmers, we so per bbl. (50

lir Sprayers on sizes. Brass dens, orchards, chicken-houses, pumping. Com-sprays contin-for Sample. Big Address, C. B.

t home. Steady Materials sent denvelope. PHILA., PA.

Want.

good blow of have the ome oth are man ou want N. Y.

ROWER estimate.
The most
fruit tree

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ca."

The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, H. C. Phelps, President, desires to announce to our readers that the new and attractive 1904 catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness is now ready for free distribution, and will be promptly sent, prepaid, to all who request it.

As is well known to most of our readers, many of them regular customers of this freat buggy concern, the Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. is the sole manufacturer of the Split Hickory line of vehicles, all of which they sell direct to the user at factory price, affording a great saving over other methods.

The catalogue is a work of art and its contents are complete and authoritative. It lays special stress, very properly, upon the 1904 Split Hickory Special Top Buggy, priced at \$50, the wonder and pride of the buggy user, the envy of buggy makers universally,

This Split Hickory Special has one hun-ted points of merit. These points com-prise every late feature known in the man-afacture of a strictly high-grade buggy. This special and a full line of Split Hick-ary vehicles you will find fully described in his 1904 catalogue. Send for it and be sure your letter is addressed to Ohio Carriage Mig. Co., 8 Sixth street, Cincinnati, O.



Peaches Are An Attractive and Profitable Crop.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Perhaps there is no other fruit so attractive in the market as fine peaches. I never saw a person yet who did not like peaches, but I have seen people who did not like strawberries or oranges. Peaches are remarkably wholesome. There semes to be no limit to the number of ripe peaches that a person can eat with impunity. Twenty years ago peach growing in Western New York and other points in the same latitude was thought to be impossible, but more recently peaches have been largely planted in Western New York, Connecticut, Michigan and even farther North. Peach growing over the country at large is now assuming vast proportions. Mr. Hale, of Connecticut has thousands of acres devoted to peaches.

Peach Culture.—The same pruning and culture desired for apples or pears would not be suitable for peach trees. The peach orchard should be planted by itself. Peach trees should not be mingled with apple trees or other fruit trees. Do not plant the trees too closely together, unless you expect to cut out every other tree when they get larger. Select an elevated site for the orchard; the hilltops are far better than level ground or the level; the soil may be sandy, gravelly or a friable clay loam. After planting keep the soil well cultivated through all the growing season. Half of each season's growth should be removed by pruning each spring. This rule of pruning does not apply to any other tree but the preach, which has a tendency to spread out too far. By cutting off half the wood you thin out a portion of the fruit buds and this is desirable since peaches almost invariably overbear.

Varieties.—There are two varieties of the peach which are attracting particular attention. Those are the Niagara and the Elberta. Niagara is similar to Elberta, but a week earlier and a larger peach, of better quality than Elberta. Elberta is a marvel in the way of peaches. I saw the original tree growing at Samuel Rumps, in Georgia, near the Hale peach orchard. He planted twelve acres of seedling peach trees and this one tree of Elberta was



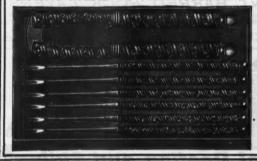


Garden Huckleberry.

This is the coming fruit for home and market, will out-yield any other small fruit: good as the best. Will not rot or drop off the bushes. Grows from seed and ripens fruit the same year. Will keep for a month after being picked. Can be stored and sold all winter. It's a bo-nanza for the fruit grower. Seed 2sc. enough to grow as bushels. A. WILDER, RANDALIA, IOWA.



GIVEN FREE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS



This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a nest box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are

rack and the nut picks are

NICKEL-PLATED

The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service.

This complete set given to all who send us 50c. for our paper one year and 10c. additional if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 60c. for paper and complete as a Sent prepaid.

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Green's Fruit Grower, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Vegstable Seeds PHEE. Your selection to introduce
The Best Northern Grown Seeds
direct from grower to planter, from Saginaw Valley
Seed Gardens. Seed Potatone, Vegetable, Flower,
Fight Seeds and Plants.
100,000 PAULA OHS SERIEM FREE
on above plan. Write quick. Send names
of seighbors who buy seeds. 1300 cash ise
best list. See the catalogue.

\$1000 PER ACRE

Hammond's Sensation Potato

Produced \$1000.00 per acre last year. The EARLIEST POTATO IN THE WORLD, Most delicious in quality, heaviest yielder known. Ready for market in six weeks. Elegant 100-peg Bargain Seed Catalog Free. HARRY N. HAMMOND SEED CO., LTD., Box 59, Bay City. Mich.



Harry N. Hammond Seed Co., Ltd.

S Solution Sol Harry N. Hammond Seed Co. Ltd.
Box 59, BAY CITY, MICH.



Mysterious Power Over Disease

Wonderful and Miraculous Cures Performed by a Mighty Healer.

At Last There Seems to Have Been Discovered the Secret of Long Life and Perfect Health.

(From Hearst's Chicago American.)

FORT WAYNE, IND., (Special Correspondent). In response to numerous requests your correspondent called on the now famous Dr. James W. Kido to learn, if possible, the secret of the mysterious power by which he was effecting so many wonderful cures. Dr. Kidd was found at his office busily engaged in answering the hundreds of letters of inquiry which he is daily receiving from all over the world regarding his remarkable discovery.

inquiry which he is daily receiving from all over the world regarding his remarkable discovery.

"It is hardly necesary to say that I am busy," said the doctor. "In those files are thirty-five thousand letters that were received and answered last month, but I am always willing to explain, as far as possible, my discovery, especially to newspaper men, because I know that they will publish he information, and I want the whole world to know that there has at last been discovered a remedy which will cure every alment."

Will it cure every case?

"It will cure every desee that I have been called upon to treat in my experience in thousands of cases, and has positively cured thousands of afflicted people who thought that they were beyond all earthly help."

What do you call your discovery?

"The Elixir of Life," Dr. Kidd here showed the correspondent a number of small egg shaped capsules containing various colored liquids in which floated small sublets, and said: "Doctors have known and used nearly all the remedies which constitute my discovery for years, but the proportions and the method of compounding are my secret."

Do the doctors accept or use your discovery? was

ext as each.

"Not as a rule, because I do not care to explain
r give my secret to them. It is the result of a lifeme of study and experiment and naturally I am
alous of the honor which it brings me."
Do your patients seem to appreciate what you do
it them?

health now. You may publish as many of them as you like, as I have their permission."
Your correspondent copied the following extracts word for word, from a few. The following from Miss Sarah Penington, Milton, Iowa, tells a thrilling story of her cure: "It does not seem possible that a person paralyzed as I was could be cured in 18 days. When you got the statement of my case, I was perfectly helpless, had to have a friend write to you in my name. Now I feel that I am cured, I will always praise and thank Dr. Kidd for what he has done for me. You cured me when others had given me up to the grave."

has done for me. You cured me when others had given me up to the grave."

A. C. Blair, a prominent attorney of the firm of Blair and Green, Charleston, W. Va., writes as follows: "I received your treatment for nervous-ness, indigestion, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble, twenty days ago. It is truly "The Elixir of Life." I am agreeably surprised at the wonderful result. I have suffered for more than five years and was getting worse all the time. I have improved daily since beginning your treatment. I now feel ten years younger. Instead of having to pull myself up the court house steps by the railing I now run up as I did ten years ago." Ten days later Mr. Blair reports as follows: "I am restored to perfect health, sleep well, eat hearty, digestion good, kidneys and back cured, nerves in fine shape." Your correspondent was shown hundreds of other testim unials telling of miraculous cures of apparently every disease with which man or woman was ever afflicted, and was firmly convinced that Dr. Kidd is only too modest in his claims for his marvelous discovery.

Can your "Ellytr of Life" be used by patients at

Kidd is only too modest in his claims for his marvelous discovery.

Can your "Elixir of Life" be used by patients at home?

"Yes, with my instructions, and with equally as good results."

Is it true that you are giving away treatments to all applicants?

"Yes, and I expect to continue until its virtue is known all over the world. You can tell your readers that I will send every sick or afflicted person a course of treatment prepaid especially for their case by mail postage paid and absolutely free. To be sure of personal attention ask them to describe their case and address my private office as follows: Dr. James W. Kidd, 721 Baltes Block, Fort Wayne, Ind."

As the doctor asks for no money, it would seem by our parameters seem to apply the property of them?

"Yes, indeed. In this set of letter files are thousened of letters from grateful cured patients, and I course of treatment prepaid especially for their mands of letters from grateful cured patients, and I course of pressure and satisfaction to me, and the only pay that I sak for the years of study that is discovery cost me. Here are a few which are lating in the pressure of the satisfaction to me, because they are sationts whom I cured two years ago, when I first made my discovery, and before I was as sure of the semiles as I am now. They are all enjoying perfect in the I will send every sick or afflicted person a course of treatment prepaid eyers of their stable of the sure of personal attention sak them to describe the sure of personal attention sak them to describe sure of personal attention and and all soluted from the course of personal attention and the sure of personal attention and and and soluted from the course of personal attention and and soluted from the course of personal attention and and soluted from the course of personal attention and and solute

Monahan's Farming Experience.

February the 1st on the Monahan farm was a busy and exciting day. Peddlers, agents and canvassers came in droves. Word had been passed down the line that Monahan was an easy mark. The first caller was an incubator salesman. He told Monahan that the sample he was carrying with him was the one that took first prize at the Chicago World's fair, and Monahan bought the sample for \$250 cash. The next caller was a subscription agent. Monahan subscribed for one fruit journal, three farm journals, two poultry journals, one flower journal, two household magazines, three ladies' home magazines, two weekly and three daily newspapers. He was bound to learn how to farm, raise poultry and become a fruit grower, and at the same time he was going to see that no one on the Monahan "plantation" got lonesome for lack of reading matter. The subscription had hardly left the premises when a pair of silver-tongued lightning-rod agents drove up and proceeded to show Monahan the dangers of living in an unprotected house. They immediately went to work putting up the rods, as Monahan was easily persuaded to sign the conto work putting up the rods, as Monahan was easily persuaded to sign the con-tract, which read: "Please erect, at your earliest conven-

"Please erect, at your earliest convenience, your lightning rods on my house and barn, according to your rates, for which I agree to pay you seven cents per foot; \$3 for each point; \$4 for each vane; \$5 for each arrow;\$1 for each ball or brace. Cash when furnished."
When the job was finished Monahan was presented with the bill, which read: "300 ft. rods, 20 points, 20 ranes, 20 arrows, 20 balls and 16 braces." A total of \$297.
This caused an argument, as Monahan thought the bill would not be over \$20. The whole family took a hand in the dispute and several neighbors were called in. The bill was compromised by Monahan paying \$250 cash. He immediately erected a large sign in front of the gate, which read,—"No Peddlers, Canyasars or Agents, ellowed, or these the gate, which read,—"No Peddlers, Canvassers or Agents allowed on these Premises.

Premises."
The next morning Monahan arose early and after breakfast he made a tour of the farm with two market baskets, and collected all the eggs and China nest eggs to be found. He piled them in the prize incubator and turned on the heat. After dinner he went across the road, climbed upon the fence, and sat there all afternoon admiring his house, barn and farm.
The entire day spent by Monahan in

road, climbed upon the fence, and sat there all afternoon admiring his house, barn and farm.

The entire day spent by Monahan in counting the old apple, peach, pear and plum trees on the place. It was 6 o'clock when his task was finished and he wended his way back to the house. When he entered the dining room he was startled and surprised; in fact he almost fainted. The one woman in the world whom he hated stood before him. It was his mother-in-law. She gave him the "glad hand" with a sarcastic smile, and said,—"Nice place you have here. I believe I will make my home with you after this." Monahan could not say a word. His speech had left him and visions of the lower regions flitted across his brain. He had left Chicago purposely to get as far away as possible from his mother-in-law's influence, and now she has followed him and intends spending the remainder of her days under his roof, owing to the death of her second husband, which left her dependent and penniless.

All that night Monahan had the nightmare. At ten-minutes intervals he defied his mother-in-law, but only in his dream. Next morning he was surly. Mrs. Monahan noticed this and began to jolly him. She said, "Take mother over the farm this morning and show her what a bargain you got in the place." This pacified matters temporarily; and at 9 o'clock the incubator was being inspected by the only woman who could make Monahan turn pale, shiver and eat his own words. When told about the incubator taking first prize at the World's fair she gave him the ha ha and hissed "Sucker!" She said she knew at least ten men in Illinois who thought they owned the prize winner and the gag was getting stale. This line of talk gave Monahan the toothache, and the pair returned to the house, postponing further inspection until a later day. That night it was discovered that the eggs in the incubator had been cooked to a crisp.

o a crisp. Next day the mother-in-law was ransacking the garret, and she found wall paper enough to paper every room in the house. She ordered Monahan to get busy. He did, and, with 'Rastus's as-

and things looked like a divorce case. The mother-in-law called all bluffs and before bed-time was in complete control of the situation.

Next day Monahan started in to figure how much his profits were going to be the first year. He had one thousand old apple trees in bearing. He figured four bushels to the tree, and \$1 a bushel he would net \$4,000 a year on apples alone, peaches figured about the same, while pears and plums only figured half as well. He would have to be contented with \$12,000 a year from fruit until his new trees began to bear. He figured his incubator would hatch 250 chickens every three weeks, or 4,250 a year, at 50 cents each; total \$2,125; other poultry the same. Butter, melons, grain and other sources ought to bring him enough to swell the total to \$25,000 a year clean profit. profit.

To be Continued.

"Everybody ought to know," says the Family Doctor, "that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. The apple is an excellent brain food, because it has more excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthful sleep, thoroughly disinfects the mouth, and prevents indigestion and throat diseases."

Poultry Thieves.—Last night my father-in-law's poultry house was entered by thieves and \$25 worth of valuable poultry was stolen. These thieves broke the lock, battered down doors and broke windows ruthlessly. Then they selected the heaviest birds and carried off all they could with safety, leaving, however, more birds than they carried away. There are men near every large city who have no visible means of support. They are known to sit around in idleness. These men are often chicken thieves. They make it their business to drive out into the country, break into some farmer's poultry house, arriving home at three or four o'clock in the morning with a load of poultry. Poultryhome at three or four o'clock in the morning with a load of poultry. Poultrymen should have guns loaded with buckshot all ready for such intruders. If they break locks they are burglars and are entitled to no mercy. It seems to be difficult to convict poultry thieves and yet sooner or later they are caught and imprisoned.

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OHIO FARMER WEEKLY and **GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER** Monthly, for 1 year, all for 65c.

Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Bochester, N. Y.



THIS BEAUTIFUL RING

PLANTS FOR SALE. Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Celery, Potato, Strawberry, Blackberry, Asparagus, etc. Prices reasonable. Write for price list. S. C. Atherton, Greenwood, Del.

RAZORLESS SHAVE. Clean Shave; no razor, Clean Shave; no razor, Clean Shave in or state of the men. See for yourself. Four clean shaves in no-cent box. Agents wanted. BUYER'S MFG. UNION, Weston, W. Va.

Immune Hogs Keep all your hogs COLERA PROOF for life with Ridge-way's new 1903 Vaccine—ten cents a litter. Guaranteed \$10,000,00 security. Agents warpted.

ROBT. RIDGEWAY, Box 501, Amboy, Ind.

FLOWERS Park's Floral Magazine, trial, Park's Floral Guide, 1904, and Park's Seed Pkg., 1000 sorts, for a big bed that will surprise you with new flowers every day all summer, all for stamp. Geo. W. Park, B63. La Park, Pa-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GGS FOR HATCHING—\$1.50 setting, from 4 grand pens, large true shaped white Wyandottes; special care and feed to produce fertility; circular free; satisfaction guaranteed. Matt. M. Parrell, member National White Wyandotte cish, sodus Point, N. Y.

DIG MONEY in Light Brahmas; eggs. J. Felthouse, Box 208, Elkhart, Ind.

20 VARIETIES; 2,000 Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Parrols, Cats and Hares; hatching eggs a specialty; \$45.00 per 1,000; colored description 60 page book, 10c; rates free. J. A. Bergoy, Box. J. Telford, Pa.

POR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$5.00; cultively Cockerels, \$1.50; early Pullets, \$1.00; leading strains; orders filled promptly. Charles L. Hydorn, Morristows, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT BARRED ROCK LAYERS?
Bred for eggs since 1889, 135 hens averaged 198 eggs each in one year. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$3 per 40, \$10 per
100. No females to spare but a few large, vigorous, healthy, nicely barred cockerels at \$3 and \$4 each. W. PARKS, BOX 5, ALTOONA, PA.



PRICE OF POULTRY ADVANCED ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1904.

Owing to the increasing demand for our superior birds, also to the severity of the winter and the high price of eggs, and feed, we have advanced the prices of all of our breeds of birds and eggs to the following price: Good breeding cockerels, \$3.00 each; pullets, \$3.00 each; trios, \$7.50. Eggs in season from prize stock, 13 for \$2.00.

trios, \$7.50. Eggs in season from prize stock, 18 for \$2.00.

Free Book.—If you will call our attention to this offer when ordering we will send you with your order Green's American Poultry Keeping.



10 Packages 10c.

